

Merry Christmas

The Jordan Times will not be published Tuesday, Dec. 26, because of Christmas Day holiday Monday. The next issue of the newspaper will appear Wednesday, Dec. 27. The Jordan Times wishes its readers, advertisers and patrons a very merry Christmas.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، والرأي

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AMMAN MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1989, JUMADA AL OULA 26, 1410

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Israeli soldiers arrest a Palestinian youngster in Arab Jerusalem

Strike, mourning mark third intifada Christmas

BETHLEHEM, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers kept watch Sunday from the roof of the Church of Nativity where Jesus was born, but few tourists gathered for Christmas Eve celebrations.

Stores were closed because of a protest strike called by the underground unified national leadership of the uprising, which marks the two-year-old revolt against Israeli rule.

Slogans spray-painted in red and black on city walls called for residents to boycott Christmas Eve celebrations and make it a "mourning day" for Palestinians killed in the uprising.

The highlight of the day's activities was expected to be a sermon by visiting South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu in nearby Shepherds' Field in Beit Sahour, where the first word of Jesus' birth was received by shepherds watching over their flocks at night.

In an interview, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner told the Associated Press: "We are praying so desperately that the Jews and Arabs may find each other, that the Arabs can understand the Jews' anxiety about their continued existence and that the Jews can hear the cry of the Palestinians for an independent sovereign state."

He added that he believed "there is no hope for peace" until their aspirations for statehood were met.

Tutu's endorsement of a Palestinian state alienated many Israelis, and two chief rabbis refused to meet with the Anglican human rights activist. There were also fears his visit could provoke Palestinian demonstrations.

Latin Patriarch Monsignor Michel Sabbah led the traditional procession into the Church of Nativity which begins the Christmas Eve ceremonies. He was accompanied to the door by Arab dignitaries and the Israeli military governor of the city who was dressed in an olive drab uniform.

The main streets of Bethlehem were empty except for soldiers and small groups of tourists.

Cars were barred from entering the town centre and visitors to Manger Square had to pass through a metal detector and were subject to searches.

Soldiers and police in groups of two and three with binoculars and automatic rifles took up positions on the roofs of most buildings, including the Church of Nativity, where celebrations culminate with a midnight mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

The only sign of celebration

was a 30-member Israeli police band in blue uniforms which played Christmas carols for the 100 to 150 visitors in the square at midday.

"I didn't expect so many police," said Anne Svoboda, a housewife from Ogallala, Nebraska, as she surveyed the tight security in Manger Square near the church that marks the manger site where the Bible says Jesus was born.

Christian leaders have declared Christmas a day of mourning in honour of around 600 Palestinians killed in the revolt. Six Arabs, including a 12-year-old Bethlehem boy shot four months ago by a Jewish settler, have died in the past three days.

Arab merchants in Bethlehem kept their shops closed in response to the strike called by the leaders of the uprising.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij criticised the strike, telling Israeli radio: "I think to single out Bethlehem for a strike today is wrong. Jerusalem and the West Bank should have joined hands with us."

Freij appealed for "peace with dignity" for Palestinians.

"Despite all the sufferings that we have been subjected to, we have no hatred in our hearts," he said.

Freij denounced as a "criminal act" the actions of Israeli soldiers who reportedly confiscated and destroyed identity cards of Palestinians.

In an apparent effort to prevent Islamic fundamentalists from disrupting Christmas services, soldiers also turned away Muslims who tried to enter the Manger Square.

Tensions heightened after the death Friday of 12-year-old Mohammad Jamil Kamei a boy shot in the neck Dec. 7 by a Jewish settler.

On Saturday, Muslim fundamentalists burned tyres and hurled stones in Bethlehem, prompting border police to close shops and clear the streets of everyone except tourists.

Elsewhere in the occupied lands, 14 Palestinians were wounded in clashes with Israeli soldiers.

Near the Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third holiest site, Tutu bowed his head in a moment of silent prayer at a stone platform built in memory of the Palestinian killed by Israeli-supported militiamen in 1982 at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps near Beirut.

"We support the struggle of the Palestinian people in their long fight for statehood," Tutu said.

Amal, Hizbollah fight on despite Iranian truce call

SIDON, Lebanon (AP) — Rival Shiite Muslim factions ignored a ceasefire appeal from Iran Sunday and fought fierce battles for a second day in hills above the seaport, coastal highway linking Beirut with South Lebanon.

Police said 13 people were killed and 25 wounded in the battles between Hizbollah (Party of God), and Amal in Iqlim Al Tuffah. That brought the toll in two days to 30 killed and 70 wounded.

It also raised the overall figure to 60 killed and 1,549 wounded since May 1987, when the power struggle erupted between the two factions touching off intermittent confrontations in Beirut and South Lebanon.

In west Beirut, fighters of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah and the pro-Syrian Amal clashed briefly overnight in the main commercial thoroughfare of Harara.

Police said the clash erupted when Amal militiamen firing machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades tried to storm a Hizbollah religious centre.

A dozen Hizbollah guards defending the centre held off attacks for four hours before Syrian troops moved in and enforced a

truce.

Several cars were wrecked during the attack and the steel shutters of several boutiques, supermarkets and groceries were blown off.

Police said there were no casualties in the clash, markedly less serious than the battles that have raged since dawn Saturday in Iqlim Al Tuffah, or the apple province.

Mohammad Ali Bisharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, flew from Tehran to the Syrian capital, Damascus, Saturday and declared a ceasefire at midnight (2200 GMT) after meetings with Amal leader, Nabih Berri, who is minister of hydraulic and water resources, and Sheikh Subhi Tofeili, one of Hizbollah's leading clerics.

But the fighting raged on.

Amal rushed reinforcements from Beirut to the south Sunday. An estimated 2,500 fighters, backed by tanks, counterattacked Hizbollah under a barrage of heavy artillery and recaptured two villages, Mjaidel and Kfar Hata, which had fallen Saturday, police said.

The fighting later centred

around two other villages seized by Hizbollah — Kfar Milki and Kfar Kila, about eight kilometres northeast of Sidon, provincial capital of South Lebanon.

Reporters who toured Kfar Hata said shell pocks and bullet scars marked almost every house in the village of 2,000 inhabitants. Broken power cables dangled on smoldering cars.

Amal's military commander in Kfar Hata, Mashaour Ghossein, told reporters: "We will stop fighting only when we regain every inch of territory seized by Hizbollah yesterday (Saturday)."

The four embattled villages sit atop a chain of strategic hills that control the main supply routes to Hizbollah's strongholds further south in the townships of Jbaa, 'Ain Bouswar and Jarjou.

These Shiite-populated towns have long been used by Hizbollah guerrillas as launching pads for attacks against the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia in Israel's self-designated "security zone."

Amal opposes guerrilla warfare against Israel on grounds it provokes reprisals against the predominantly Shiite south.

Fahd, Isa discuss dispute

BAHRAIN (R) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ben Salman Al Khalifa, and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd held talks Sunday attended by large official delegations from both countries, Bahrain radio said.

Diplomats said the talks — attended by Bahrain's prime minister, crown prince, foreign and interior ministers — were aimed at resolving the country's longstanding territorial dispute with Qatar.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal Sunday joined the visiting Saudi delegation, which includes Oil Minister Hisham Nazer and King Fahd's son Prince Abdul Aziz.

King Fahd arrived in Bahrain Saturday, two days after the annual summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and in the wake of an announcement that Saudi Arabia and Oman had agreed on a clear demarcation of their borders.

The Bahrain-based Gulf news agency said King Fahd left for Riyadh after talks with Sheikh Isa on "warm brotherly relations" between the two countries, developments in Gulf and Arab arenas, GCC issues and other topics of mutual interest.

King sends message to Iraqi leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday paid a brief visit to Baghdad and conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein "in the context of consultations and coordination between the two leaders on regional and international issues," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

A Jordanian official quoted by Reuters said the King's message to the Iraqi leader "deals with Middle East developments, primarily issues related to the Palestinian cause."

The Crown Prince, who returned to Amman Sunday evening, was quoted by Petra upon his departure for Baghdad as saying

that he would brief the president on the outcome of his tour of a number of European capitals and the United States.

Jordan, the Crown Prince said, was making preparations for hosting a summit meeting by the leaders of the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) in February. This was also discussed by Prince Hassan with the Iraqi

leader during the visit.

The ACC, which was launched last February, groups Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen.

Prince Hassan said Jordan and Iraq were maintaining very strong brotherly relations within the ACC context. Jordan, he added, looks to Iraq and Iraq's strength as serving as a basis for collective Arab action.

Ceausescu loyalists fight for their lives in Bucharest

VIENNA (R) — Secret police units loyal to ousted Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu fought for their lives in Bucharest Sunday as church bells rang out across the capital to celebrate Christmas.

But there were signs that Ceausescu loyalists were starting to surrender in the western city of Timisoara, birthplace of the week-old national revolt in which the final death toll could run into thousands.

The National Salvation Front, which is leading the revolution, demanded an immediate ceasefire and said all but army troops must hand in their weapons by Monday evening.

In Budapest, the Hungarian Defence Ministry said pro-reform forces planned to launch an all-out attack within a few days to smother all but Ceausescu loyalists' resistance.

But in Bucharest itself, grief tinged euphoria among thousands of Romanians who gathered in University Square or churches to celebrate Christmas, the ending of 24 years of hardline Ceausescu rule, and to remember the dead.

"This Christmas we will mourn our dead heroes, hoping that the real joy will come later," said 21-year-old clerk Luminita Moga.

The National Salvation Front, which is acting as an interim government, said Saturday that Ceausescu and his wife Elena were under arrest.

But on Sunday the shooting in central Bucharest intensified to some of the heaviest of the past three days there.

The fighting was concentrated mainly on Otopeni airport, 20 kilometres from the city centre, the television station and the central square with the presidential palace and the Communist Party central committee building.

Perched on the roofs of high buildings, prowling Bucharest's sewers or falling back to networks of underground tunnels in cemeteries and crypts, Ceausescu loyalists fired on anything that moved or launched hit-and-run attacks.

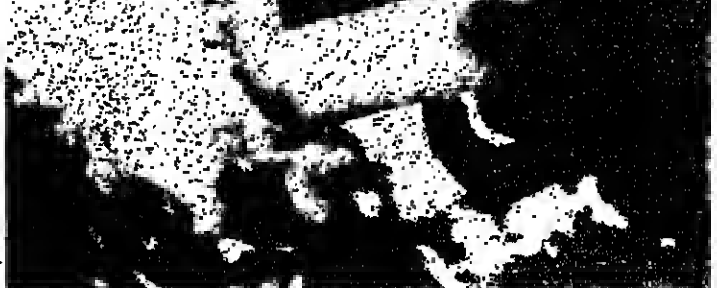
Fires raged the centre of the capital after a night of intense

combat between the soldiers and an unknown number of securitate secret police holed up in apartment blocks and hotels.

But Bucharest Radio said army units, who rained tank and machine-gun fire on loyalists pinned down in apartment blocks in the capital, controlled every strategic point in the country.

Romanian army sources said there appeared to be about 3,000 well-armed securitate troops fighting the new revolutionary government around the country, more than half in the capital.

Lieutenant Colonel Georges Ionesco told Reuters the securitate fighters were putting up stronger resistance than had been expected.



Romanian protesters burn the photo of deposed leader Nicolae Ceausescu

"The securitate (secret police) have one advantage over the army in that they were specially trained for street and house to house fighting," one Western military attaché said.

But Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency said, Ceausescu loyalists had begun surrendering in Timisoara.

The National Salvation Front, meanwhile, appealed for an immediate end to revenge killings which it said had reached alarming proportions.

The front said all those outside the army, which is now fighting with the pro-reform group, should hand in their weapons by 1500 GMT Christmas day.

Ion Iliescu, president of the front which has been acting as an interim government since Ceausescu was ousted on Friday, made the appeal on Bucharest television and radio.

Despite the bloodshed, thousands of Romanians gathered on Bucharest's University Square, many waving the blue, yellow and red Romanian flag with a hole in the middle where the Communist symbol had been cut out.

Hundreds more poured into the Biserica Alba and Belasa churches on Christmas eve to light candles and pray for the dead — estimated by the National Salvation Front revolutionary leadership to number 1,000 in the past three days in Bucharest

alone.

Hungary said it was reinforcing its border with Romania to prevent incidents involving Ceausescu loyalists seeking to escape across Hungarian territory.

In Moscow, Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev appeared to rule out Soviet military intervention, saying the leader of the pro-reform Romanian armed forces had announced that there was no need for foreign help.

The United States and France said they supported the front as the legitimate government of Romania.

Iran, which last week gave a red carpet welcome to Ceausescu, expressed support Sunday for the popular uprising which toppled the Romanian leader.

The Swiss government, meanwhile, has ordered a freeze on any assets Ceausescu might have in Swiss banks, the Justice Ministry said.

The National Salvation Front

has announced it will implement.

Free elections in April will select a pluralistic, democratic government to replace the one-party Communist regime headed by Ceausescu.

A committee will draft a new constitution ending the cult of personality that marked Ceausescu's era, guaranteeing human rights and a free press, and ensuring full equality for minority groups.

Ceausescu's plan to demolish villages in favour of huge agro-industrial complexes will be scrapped.

Romania's economy will be restructured to promote free initiative. Education will become democratic and humanistic.

The country will continue to honour its commitments to the Warsaw Pact and will be called Romania rather than the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Exports of food will stop while oil exports will be reduced.

Panama returns to normal amid 'isolated resistance'

PANAMA CITY (Agencies) — Some stores and petrol stations reopened Sunday as life in the war-torn capital showed signs of returning to normal five days after U.S. troops invaded Panama and toppled its military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

U.S. forces, which will be bolstered by 2,000 additional troops, tightened control over the city but faced "isolated resistance" from armed remnants of Noriega's paramilitary dignity battalions, said Colonel Jerry Murgie, a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command.

For a second night, the city was relatively calm. Only occasional gunfire was heard and civilian traffic appeared to pick up Sunday.

"We're gaining control," said Colonel James Swank of the Southern Command. "That's the true all over the city. I'm not going to say we're under control. We're gaining control."

U.S. forces invaded Panama early Wednesday in an effort to protect Americans, restore democracy and oust Noriega, who is wanted in the United States on drug trafficking charges. The wily general has not been found despite a \$1 million reward for his capture.

City streets remained strewn with rubbish after days of extensive looting. But more stores and gas stations reopened Sunday in

the first signs of people trying to put their lives together after the invasion. At a few stores open Saturday, long lines of shoppers were guarded by American troops.

Murgie said engagement by U.S. troops in the city has declined.

"Panamanians are arming themselves and setting up roadblocks around their communities," he said. "It's better than us doing it for them. Small groups of pro-Noriega forces will likely to continue to oppose U.S. forces using hit-and-run tactics."

"Casualties continue to be light, considering the widespread threat and nature of urban combat," he said.

At a gas station in the El Dorado neighbourhood of Panama City, groups of Panama Defence Forces (PDF) soldiers were captured by local people and turned over to U.S. forces in small groups, the Southern Command said.

The arrival of additional U.S. troops Sunday brought total U.S. forces to about 26,000, officials said.

A key military commander charged with drug smuggling along with Noriega has pledged loyalty to the new government and said he will submit himself to U.S. military authorities.

Colonel Luis Del Cid, commander of the 5th military zone, also has urged that his officers be

considered during formation of a Panamanian military force to replace the routed forces of Noriega.

Del Cid made the comments in a news conference Saturday in the western provincial capital of David.

U.S. troops had not reached David, 330 kilometres west of Panama City, by early Sunday. The commander ordered David's airfield blown up Wednesday to prevent the landing of U.S. aircraft.

Noriega along with Del Cid and 14 others were indicted on drug charges in U.S. federal court in Miami in February 1988.

The U.S.-installed civilian government of President Guillermo Endara began forming a security force to quell looting and lawlessness in the streets.

The number of U.S. servicemen killed in the four days of fighting rose to 25. Two American dependents also have been killed, 241 troops wounded and one was missing.

The U.S. military said 139 Panamanian soldiers have died and 95 have been wounded.

At least 260 Panamanian civilians have been killed, according to Dr. Elmer Miranda, director of Santo Tomas hospital.

Endara, sworn in as president Wednesday at the start of the invasion, said in an interview he did not agree with the intervention but could work with the U.S.

Arafat, Mubarak hold talks

CAIRO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo Sunday on plans for preliminary Middle East peace talks in Washington.

Mubarak, who is mediating between the PLO and Israel, received Arafat at his residence.

Journalists were kept well away from the residence, but officials said the talks focused on Washington's offer to hold tripartite negotiations next month with Egypt and Israel.

"Our talks with the PLO are... to prepare for the next step," an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source told Reuters.

U.S. Secretary of States James Baker has proposed meeting the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers in Washington to thrash out terms for the first-ever Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

Israel and Egypt have both been in touch with Washington in the past few days "to set the ground for the meeting and the issues to be discussed," the source said.

The PLO says it must have the final say on the composition of any Palestinian negotiating team, while Israel says the PLO can have no role in peace talks.

Arafat was met at Cairo airport by Osama Al Baz, Mubarak's top political adviser

Egypt, Syria to mend schism

CAIRO (R) — Old rivals Egypt and Syria are poised to resume relations, mending a decade-old fracture in Arab ranks, diplomats and political analysts said Sunday.

"Both countries have good reason to bury the hatchet," said one Western envoy. "But differences remain to be sorted out."

Egyptian presidential sources said Saturday that Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak and Syria's President Hafez Al Assad would meet soon and announce a resumption of relations.

Analysts said Syria now felt uncomfortably isolated. It was under pressure over its role in Lebanon's civil war while its uncompromising diplomacy had been partially eclipsed by the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"Egypt knows any Middle East settlement actively opposed by Syria is worthless," said the envoy. "While Damascus knows its voice carries little weight if it stays the odd man out."

Syria and Libya are the only Arab states to have held out against restoring ties with Cairo, severed because of Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel.



Hosni Mubarak



Hafez Al Assad

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, arriving in Cairo Saturday on the first official visit by a senior Syrian leader for more than a decade, indicated that ties were on the mend.

He said Assad and Mubarak would meet shortly "to correct the path of ties between the two countries."

An Egyptian minister, asked if Khaddam's remark meant the restoration of diplomatic rela-

tions, replied that it did. Mubarak, playing the role of arbiter in regional crises and disputes, has worked hard to reintegrate Egypt into the Arab mainstream while retaining ties with Israel.

The analysts said it would be some time before Syrian and Egyptian leaders could reconcile differing views towards current U.S.-sponsored proposals for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Syria wants a comprehensive Middle East solution arranged by an international peace conference and an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in war.

It opposes Israeli attempts to lure Arab states into separate negotiations and is critical of Israel's offer of limited self-rule to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

For its part, Egypt has offered to host the first-ever Palestinian-Israeli dialogue and is trying to narrow differences between the two sides by supporting a U.S. proposal for preparatory Israeli-Egyptian talks in Washington.

Of the four Arab states bordering Israel, Syria and Egypt possess the most powerful armed forces.

Ever since a brief union between the two states from February 1958 to September 1961 ended in acrimony, they have had a love-hate relationship.

While their forces joined in battle against Israel in 1973, Syria felt it had been misled by Egypt's limited objectives and relations sank to an all-time low with the subsequent signing of the Egypt-Israel treaty.

2 more Sudanese convicted of bid to smuggle currency

KHARTOUM (AP) — A special military court has convicted two more Sudanese civilians of attempting to smuggle foreign currency out of the country, a crime that carries the death penalty.

The court said a verdict was to be issued later.

On death row is Maamoun Mohamed Hussein, convicted of leading a one week strike by physicians last month. The strike was in protest over the detention of colleagues in military jails and the dismissal of physicians from government posts.

A military court sentenced Hussein last week.

A 15-man military junta headed by Omar Ahmad Hassan Al Bashir overthrew the civilian government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi in a bloodless coup last June.

Magdi Mahgoub Mohammad Ahmad was hanged last weekend after being convicted by a mili-

tary court of black-marketeering in foreign currency.

Another Sudanese civilian, Saeed Mohammad Jaballa, was hanged along with Ahmad at the same prison Sunday. Jaballa was convicted of drug trafficking.

Ahmad was sentenced to death early this month along with Ali Beshir Marioud, also convicted of the same charge but no date for his execution was announced yet.

U.S. officials said in Washington they had been urging Sudan to repeal the death sentences.

"We have discussed these cases with the government of Sudan in private diplomatic channels and we continue to do so," said an official at the U.S. State Department.

U.S. law mandates cutting of aid to countries whose democratic government have been overthrown, but the U.S. administration has withheld such action in hopes the new rulers would act to resolve the country's civil war and human rights problems.

Amnesty International said in a report last week that murder and torture continue in Sudan since the military takeover.

Talks between rebels in south Sudan and the central government in Khartoum collapsed earlier this month. The rebels have been fighting since 1983 for greater autonomy.

The military tribunal said Saturday it had found Girgis Butrus, an assistant pilot with the Sudan Airways, and Mohammad Al Rashid, a driver at Khartoum

airport, guilty of attempting to illegally take amounts of different currencies out of the country but deferred issuing a sentence until Sunday.

Authorities said Butros was arrested while he was about to embark on a passenger plane in possession of amounts of foreign currencies. They said Rashid handed the money over to the assistant pilot at the airport.

The court said the acts committed by Butrus and Rashid constituted subversion of the Sudanese economy. No defense counsel is allowed in military tribunals.

Supplies reach Malakal

For the first time since February, a large convoy carrying consumer goods had reached the southern town of Malakal whose inhabitants are facing acute shortages of food, the Sudan News Agency reported Sunday.

The convoy's military escort repelled an attack by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on the barges but there were no casualties reported on either side, SUNA added.

The agency said jubilant inhabitants of Malakal welcomed the barge convoy which carried 45,000 tons of sorghum, sugar, cooking oil and laundry soap.

Malakal is capital of the southern Upper Nile region. It is 680 kilometres south of Khartoum. The last commercial barge convoy reaching Malakal was last February.

UAE gets 13 French jet fighters

ABU DHABI (R) — France delivered 13 Mirage 2000 jet fighters to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) this month as the first part of a \$2.3 billion deal for 36 of the planes, Western diplomats said Sunday.

The UAE said earlier it had received part of the long-delayed order during a visit this month by French Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, but did not say how many.

The diplomats said the UAE would be receiving another plane almost every month until the full order was complete by the end of 1991.

The deal was signed in 1986 but held up after the UAE asked for the planes to be fitted with U.S. Sidewinder missiles. The diplomats said France agreed to make technical modifications to fit the missiles.

France planned to increase its oil imports from the UAE, the diplomats added. They were unsure if oil would help finance the Mirage deal.

Western defence analysts previously put the UAE airforce at 40 combat aircraft and 25 helicopters.

17 hanged in Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — Seventeen alleged drug traffickers, including an Iranian woman and an Indian national, were hanged Sunday in three Iranian cities.

Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the defendants had been tried and sentenced by Islamic courts for "smuggling and peddling" 1,000 kilograms of hashish, opium and heroin. Light arms and ammunition were found in their possession, it said.

The broadcast said those hanged included a woman and an Indian national. Seven were hanged in Tehran, five in Mashhad and five in Kerman, it said.

In a separate report, the radio said 300 drug smugglers and more than 350 addicts were arrested in a 24-hour crackdown that ended Sunday morning.

Iran says it has arrested thousands of smugglers and pushers and executed at least 1,000 of them since authorities launched a nationwide anti-narcotics campaign last year.

But the London-based Amnesty International, which monitors human rights violations worldwide, has said many political prisoners were among those executed.

In Iran, drug smuggling is punishable by death. Under a law passed by parliament a year ago, anyone caught in the possession of even small quantities of narcotics faces the death sentence.

Official reports say one million people of the total population of 50 million are involved in drug abuse. Other unofficial estimates say the figure is double that.



Chadli Benjedid

Algerian party to elect new politburo

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria's ruling party began meeting Sunday to prepare for multi-party elections next year and elect a new politburo to oversee the reform policies of President Chadli Benjedid.

"The essential task is cohesion around the policies of the president," Revolution Africaine, the weekly organ of the national Liberation Front (FLN), declared this week.

Analysts are watching carefully to see the make-up of the powerful politburo following the two-day meeting of the central committee. Several old guard companions of former longtime President Houari Boumedienne made an unexpected comeback at a special party congress at the end of November.

The return of such figures as former Industry chief Abdul Salam Belaid, ex-Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Bouteflika and former party boss Mohammad Salah Yahiaoui shocked many ordinary Algerians who thought Benjedid had greater control of the party.

Benjedid's supporters said liberal reforms were in no way threatened. But analysts said that if some of these old faces appeared in the politburo, it would clearly demonstrate the limits of the president's power.

Benjedid's sweeping economic and political reform package was speeded up after bloody youth riots shook the country in October 1988. Mismanagement and corruption within the FLN were blamed.



V-FOR-VICTORY: Young Palestinian boys in Ramallah cover their faces with their shirts and make "V" sign while another boy hurls a stone and a tyre burns in the background.

Yemenis seek speedier merger

SANAA (R) — Tens of thousands of North Yemenis demonstrated Sunday in support of speedier measures to merge their country and South Yemen, Radio Sanaa reported.

It was the biggest show of popular support for unity plans since leaders of the pro-Western North and Marxist-ruled South signed a draft joint constitution three weeks ago.

The demonstrators, chanting "one people not two" and "no divisions," waved banners urging leaders of the two countries to speed up the timetable for form-

ing a united Yemen, the radio said.

North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh told the crowd: "We promise you that the leadership in the two sectors of Yemen will work as one team. There will be no difference after today."

"Sanaa and Aden have met and will embrace each other for ever. For ever. That is our historic aim," said Ali Salim Al Baidh, secretary-general of South Yemen's ruling Socialist Party.

Baidh, accompanied by a large delegation including Aden's in-

terior and oil ministers, arrived in Sanaa earlier to pursue negotiations with Saleh on implementing the unity agreement.

The draft constitution is to be submitted to the two parliaments for approval with six months, followed by a referendum within a further six months to endorse it.

The two Yemens have already pulled back troops from border areas and representatives met in Sanaa last week to draft banking, foreign trade and financial guidelines for the proposed unified state.

Pope sends message of peace to Lebanon

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II called Christmas Eve a "wait full of hope" as he blessed a giant Christmas tree and creche in St. Peter's Square.

The Pope also Sunday sent a message addressed to "all Lebanese in whatever community" saying the country was constantly in his thoughts.

John Paul, who later was to celebrate midnight mass in St. Peter's Basilica, greeted about 10,000 pilgrims and tourists gathered for his Sunday morning blessing.

The Pope spoke from his apartment window, looking out on a 30-metre-high tree from Austria and a Nativity scene with life-size figures in the centre of the square.

"He said Christmas Eve was a 'wait full of hope as we prepare to welcome Christ who comes to us as saviour of the world.'"

Wars, rivalries, arrogance and selfishness were obstacles to peace, the Pope said, but "the optimism of hope is not naive."

The Vatican said the Pope's midnight mass was to be televised to about 50 nations. These include for the first time East Germany, a sign of the vastly improved relations between the Vatican and Soviet bloc countries.

On Christmas Day, the Pope is to celebrate another mass in St. Peter's and then deliver his traditional message "urbi et orbi" — latin for "to the city (of Rome) and the world."

John Paul had met Saturday with an Arab League delegation seeking to mediate an end to the Lebanese crisis. A week ago, the Pope was criticised by Lebanese leftists for failing to receive the mediators.

In his message Sunday, sent to Maronite Catholic Patriarch Nasrallah Pierre Sfeir, the Pope expressed his support for efforts to overcome the "grave problems" that are delaying the return to normalcy sought by all Lebanese.

The Pope has repeatedly condemned fighting this year between mostly Christian troops and Syrian and allied forces which has killed hundreds of people and has appealed to all sides to seek a negotiated settlement.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

OIC talks in Tehran

ABU DHABI (R) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) will meet in Tehran Tuesday to discuss human rights, WAM news agency said Sunday. The 44-nation group will meet for three days to debate an Islamic human rights document, the official agency of the United Arab Emirates said. Earlier this year, Iran attacked the OIC for not supporting the religious decree ordering the death of British author Salman Rushdie for alleged blasphemy in "The Satanic Verses."

4 killed in Turkish crash

ANKARA (R) — Four Turkish railwaymen were killed Sunday when a passenger train rammed into a freight train which had stalled on a single track with engine failure, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said. Three people were injured and six carriages were smashed in the accident near Pozanti in southern Adana province, south-east of Ankara.

Waite's brother hopeful

LONDON (AP) — David Waite said Sunday he believes there is "a lot of hope" now for the eventual release of his brother, Terry, and other hostages in Lebanon because of events this year in Britain, Iran and the United States. He said he had been encouraged by the election of a new Iranian president, the inauguration of a new American president and a letter he received recently from British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd which outlined an avenue for improved Anglo-Iranian relations. "I felt it was quite an important letter because he was saying in fact that as long as Iran was ready to use her influence to secure the release of Terry and the other hostages, Britain would look to improve their relationships with Iran," Waite said in a British

Broadcasting Corporation radio interview. Citing the new administrations of Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani and U.S. President George Bush as well as Hurd's letter, he said: "So there's been a lot of change and a lot of hope, I feel, for the future." Terry Waite, 50, the special envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, disappeared on Jan. 20, 1987, after leaving his west Beirut hotel to negotiate with the Islamic Jihad for the release of two American hostages. No group has claimed to hold him, but he is widely believed to be held by Islamic Jihad. Waite is one of 18 foreigners and four Britons missing in Lebanon.

Ethiopian rebels take town

NAIROBI (AP) — Ethiopian rebels, in a steady push southwards, claimed Sunday they controlled a garrison town they captured last week in central Ethiopia. The Tigre People's Liberation Front said in a clandestine broadcast Mehal Medan fell Friday after "ferocious fighting." The broadcast was monitored in Kenya's capital, Nairobi. It was impossible to independently verify the rebel claim. Mehal Medan is located 160 kilometres north of Addis Ababa and 76 kilometres west of one of the two highways that connect the capital with the Red Sea port of Assab. Assab is one of Ethiopia's two ports and is home to the country's sole oil refinery. The TPLF broadcast gave no casualty figures for either side, only saying an unidentified officer commanding government troops fled by helicopter. If the rebel claim is true, Mehal Medan would be the fourth town the TPLF fighters have seized in Shoa province since late August when they broke out of Tigre province, Shoa's northern neighbour. The TPLF has been fighting since 1975 to press for increased autonomy and President Mengistu Haile Mariam's ouster. The rebels control Tigre after forcing the government to withdraw early this year. The government and the TPLF have held two sessions of preliminary peace talks. The last session ended Dec. 19 in Rome, Italy, with both sides agreeing to meet in March.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:20 Koran
15:40 Programme review
15:45 Children programmes
15:50 News summary in Arabic
15:55 World News
15:55 Local programme
15:55 Programme review
15:55 News in Arabic
15:55 Arabic series
15:55 Programme review
15:55 Local programmes
15:55 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

15:20 Des Chiffres et de lettres
15:40 L'Appart
15:40 News in French
15:45 Weekly Sport magazine
15:50 News in Hebrew
15:55 Varieties
15:55 Perfect Strangers
15:55 The Richest Man in the World
15:55 News in English
15:55 The Alamo

PRAYER TIMES

05:04 Fajr
06:29 (Sunrise) Dhuha
11:36 Dhuhr
14:20 'Asr
16:42 Maghrib
18:05 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 510740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terzian Church Tel. 623666
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623441
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628541
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771531
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751
Assyrian International Church Tel. 685266
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 812265
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair with the appearance of some clouds at different altitudes and winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Nabil Al Muhaseb 628252
Dr. Adnan Zaghoul 698140
Dr. Mohammed Awad 741391
Dr. Yousef Rashid 896301
First pharmacy 661922
Al Azzam pharmacy 678536
Nairwah pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shattouk pharmacy 637660
IRBID:
Dr. Shihab Al Zagh (—)

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence immediate 630241
Rescue 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 771221
Highway Police 845402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Police Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 774657
Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality 787111
Complaints 121
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 010230
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101

HOSPITALS

ABDUL TELEPHONE REPAIRS 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 615615
Electric Power 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Int. Airport 08-53200
ZARQA National Hospital (09)991077
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)987532
IRBID:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)272555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272775
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital (02)47100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel: (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.
ARRIVALS
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
07:45 Baghdad (RJ)
08:00 Damascus (RJ)
08:00 Sanaa (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

09:00 Aqaba (RJ)
11:15 Vienna, Montreal, New York (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:45 Cairo (RJ)
13:00 Damascus (RJ)
13:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
13:45 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)
14:00 Jeddah (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
14:45 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:15 London (BA)
06:15 Beirut (ME)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg
Apple 420 / 380
Banana 450 / 400
Banana (Mukawwan) 400 / 350
Peanut 320 / 250
Cabbage 120 / 80
Carrot 170 / 120
Cauliflower 230 / 200
Cucumbers (large) 300 / 250
Cucumbers (small) 300 / 250
Dates 160 / 120
Eggplant 850 / 750
Garlic 220 / 180
Lemon 170 / 150
Marrow (large) 120 / 80
Marrow (small) 220 / 180
Onion (dry) 250 / 200
Onion (green) 180 / 150
Orange 270 / 230
Orange (Shamouti) 250 / 200
Pepper (hot) 250 / 200
Pepper (sweet) 220 / 180
Radish 240 / 200
Sage 200 / 150
Spinach 200 / 150
Tomatoes 200 / 150

Romanians in Jordan rally behind revolt

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Over 100 peaceful demonstrators carried candles and chanted Romanian songs to express their support for the Romanian revolution and their solidarity with the National Salvation Front, which took over after a people's revolt toppled hardline Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu this week.

The Romanian community in Jordan, which numbers over 700 Romanians, mostly women, also expressed its sorrow at the large number of deaths during the revolution which started in earnest Friday.

"We decided to meet here to burn candles for the people who died there, especially the children," Stela Al Sabbagh, a Romanian native married to a Jordanian, told the Jordan Times outside the Romanian embassy in Jabal Luweibdeh. Sabbagh also said that Romanians living in Jordan were trying to find a way to help their compatriots. "Maybe we can donate blood or money... we are proud of our people," she said.

Romania's ambassador to Jordan, Dimitrie Stancu, joined the demonstrators in

their celebrations and pledged his allegiance to the National Salvation Front. He said that Romania was now "living a historical moment. The Ceausescu gang, who lead the country to disaster, has been eliminated from power."

He told the Jordan Times in a brief interview at the foot-steps of the embassy that the Foreign Ministry in Bucharest had supported the revolution and expressed its support for the National Salvation Front.

"Our Foreign Ministry has already sent a message to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan expressing its firm decision to act for the implementation of the front's policy... in a manner which would establish and affirm the dignity and the aspiration of freedom, friendship, peace and international understanding," the ambassador said.

Several women among the demonstrators wept openly as speeches were made denouncing of Ceausescu and praising the Romanian people. Almost all of the women and men interviewed said they were very surprised that there was a revolution at all.

"I personally thought they were cowards because they were always silent... but now... now I know that they



Members of the Romanian community living in Jordan stage a demonstration in Amman Sunday

are very brave people," Sabbagh said.

One woman maintained that she had expected change in Romania and said that she was surprised at the timing of the revolution.

"It came very quickly, I couldn't believe it."

Asked whether the embassy expected the revolution, Stancu evaded giving a direct answer. "The evolution of any society requires change and development and this is what

happened in Romania," he said.

The Romanian crowd, joined by Jordanians who have studied in the East European country, carried banners hailing Romania's freedom and condemning Ceausescu as "a kid's killer."

There are more than 6,000 Jordanians who attended University in Romania since 1974. The new programme of the Romanian government covers a series of measures aimed at

assuring the populations with public and political freedoms as well securing basic services and food for the people of Romania.

The programme includes proposals to abolish the leading role of a single party and the establishment of a pluralist democratic system of government, the organisation of a free elections in the month of April, and the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities.

House hails intifada, hits U.S. invasion of Panama

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lower House of Parliament Sunday saluted the Arab people of Palestine on the eve of Christmas and New Year and expressed hope that the ongoing uprising will help the Palestinian people regain their freedom and establish an independent state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, which said the House strongly denounced the United States intervention in Panama and demanded an immediate withdrawal of American troops from Panamanian territory. It also called for moves to be made to stop the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries to occupied Palestine.

"The emigration of Jews to Palestine is detrimental to the aspirations of the Palestinian people who are struggling to regain freedom and is bound to harm relations between the Socialist bloc and the Arab World," a statement issued by the House said.

Domestic front

On the domestic front, Prime

Minister Mudar Badran announced that ministries and various official and government departments will no longer request approval from or take the views of security services about the employment of any citizens to fill any positions in these departments. Petra quoted Badran as saying that in response to the deputies' request he took up the subject with the Council of Ministers at Saturday's session, which approved the request. It said that the new arrangement would take immediate effect.

Badran said the government was now conducting a careful study on each case involving detained or imprisoned persons and might need some time to take decisions. The prime minister said there were some people de-

tained or convicted because of violations of the law and not because of political affiliations.

"I am not aware of any case of political detainees held by the security departments, which recently released detainees. But I will follow up the case of any name provided by the House as part of the commitment to the government's policy presented to Parliament," Badran added.

At Sunday's session, which was attended by Cabinet members, the House referred a number of draft laws and amendments of laws to concerned Parliament committees, which conducted a detailed discussion on some of them, according to Petra.

The Prime Minister himself took part in discussions and pointed out that some of the laws were coacted before the election of Parliament Nov. 8, and others were temporary laws which have already been enforced.

Also at Sunday's session, the House members elected members to the committees on public freedoms, agricultural affairs, education, health and environmental safety, Palestine and the occupied territories affairs and the rural and badia affairs.

Masri: U.S. violated international principles

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The condemnation issued Sunday by the Lower House of Parliament of the American invasion of Panama is based on the adherence by the Jordanian parliament to international norms and practices, according to deputy Taher Al Masri, who tabled the proposal at the House.

The House position was manifested in telegrams it sent to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. President George Bush condemning the "U.S. military intervention in Panama, especially that Panama is an independent country and a member of the United Nations."

The American action, according to the one page telegram, "violates international laws and the dignity of the U.N." The House called for

"the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Panama."

Masri, who made the proposal five minutes into the seventh regular session of the house, told the Jordan Times that "the principle of (military) interventions was wrong."

"We know who (Manuel Antonio) Noriega is," Masri said. "He is a bum, but we are not defending the man, we are defending international principles," Masri said.

According to Masri, who, served as Jordan's foreign minister under two different prime ministers, "the U.S. cannot keep adopting unilateral actions. It hit Libya (in 1985) and now it has attacked Panama. This cannot continue."

Masri believes that the American intervention in South America comes as part of a larger policy to "rearrange its affairs in the countries

around it now that it's influence in Europe has diminished in face of Western European unity."

"I personally think that we will now start seeing changes in South America, triggered by the U.S., to adapt to the United States' general policies," Masri said.

The resolution tabled by Masri was adopted unanimously but not before Ahmad Oweid Al Ahbadi, a deputy from Amman, interjected: "What does Jordan have to do with Panama?" But, his remark was brushed aside by other deputies.

The Jordanian condemnation of the American action in Panama was mostly in line with the positions by the international community. However, the U.S., France and Britain Saturday vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning the action.

300 Palestinian pilgrims en route to Saudi Arabia

SOUTH SHUNEH (J.T.) — A group of 340 Muslims from Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1948 Sunday arrived at South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley after crossing into Jordan via the King Hussein Bridge on their way to Saudi Arabia to perform the Umra pilgrimage in Mecca and Medina.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, which takes charge of pilgrimage affairs, organized a celebration here to welcome the pilgrims. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Fakhri pledged to provide the pilgrims with all essential facilities and services. He said that arrangements would be made to transport the pilgrims in air-con-

ditioned buses to Saudi Arabia, where the ministry has made arrangements for their accommodation.

One of the pilgrims delivered a speech on the occasion expressing appreciation to Jordan for its facilities and help.

Attending the celebration were senior officials, including the Balqa governor and officials from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

The ministry has provided facilities at a pilgrims camp in the Jordan Valley for the convenience of the pilgrims during the pilgrimage season when they cross into Jordan or when they are on their way back home.

Housing talks set for Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of housing and reconstruction of the four members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) will open their third meeting in Amman Jan. 10 to discuss issues pertaining to the implementation of an ACC agreement on housing.

A spokesman for the Housing Corporation said that the agreement was endorsed by the ACC summit held recently in Sanaa, North Yemen.

He said that the four countries had already set up technical committees to prepare the necessary mechanism for its implementation. The agreement calls for unification of standards and specification for housing purposes and streamlining organisational plans by the four countries in housing affairs, as well as the establishment of a data bank to provide information on housing and reconstruction.

According to the spokesman, the agreement also provides for the unification of terms and conditions include in contracts for engineering projects and contractors' work, as well as unification of legislations and an exchange of visits and coordination in international conferences.

The ministerial meeting will be preceded by a meeting by the ACC's follow up committee, between Jan. 6 and 9.

AYF meeting reviews Jordan paper

AMMAN (J.T.) — Participants in an Arab Youth Forum (AYF) meeting which started here Saturday reviewed a working paper by Jordanian participants entitled "Scientific Coordination in Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)."

The participants, all from the ACC, which groups Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt, discussed the paper, which calls for pooling scientific potentials of the

four countries through the help of researchers and scientists and dwell in particular on means of ensuring food security for the Arab World.

Yarmouk University President Ali Mahafza delivered a lecture to the audience on the Great Arab Revolt and its causes and results.

Later the participants visited the University of Jordan and

toured a number of departments.

During their week-long meetings in Amman, the participants will make trips to several archaeological and historical sites in the Kingdom and will meet with officials and hold seminars.

The AYF was established in June 1988 at the request of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to open the door for Arab youth to discuss pan-Arab affairs.

Committee to boost efforts to extend support for intifada

AMMAN (J.T.) — Since its creation in Jordan in 1988 the Popular Committee for Supporting the Palestinian Intifada collected JD 2.3 million in donations and most of the amount has reached families of martyrs in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the committee is doubling its efforts to raise additional funds, according to Dr. Mamdouh Abbad, the committee's secretary general.

The number of martyrs and the wounded in the course of the intifada which broke out in December 1987 is on the rise, and the committee is expected to need more and more funds to meet its commitments, Abbad said in a statement to Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily.

He said the committee had been paying JD 1,000 to the

family of each martyr and JD 200 each to the families of the wounded in the uprising.

Abbad, who is also president of the Jordan Medical Association (JMA), said that doctors in the occupied West Bank were being assisted by JMA. There are about 1,500 Arab doctors in the occupied West Bank and they are all members of the JMA and committed to its laws and regulations, Abbad said.

He said that the JMA paid JD 62,000 in aid to the West Bank doctors since the start of the intifada and was helping them to continue their post-graduate studies to get specialisation in various fields.

The JMA, the oldest association in Jordan, has a total of 8,388 registered doctors and specialists, including those in the West Bank.

The JMA is continually taking measures to the conditions its members in the occupied territories at all levels, Abbad said. He said that provision had been made for pension for doctors, including those of the West Bank.

In addition, the JMA is trying hard to find work for unemployed doctors in the Kingdom and abroad, Abbad said.

The JMA, he explained, is seeking to appoint a doctor for each school, community college, factory and other institutions. It is also offering soft loans to doctors to help them start clinics and is finding employment for Jordanian doctors and specialists in Libya and North Yemen.

Abbad said that the unemployment problem among Jordanian doctors was being gradually settled.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

INDUSTRIALISTS CONFERENCE: Secretary-General of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Hassan Ibrahim is to participate in a conference for industrialists in the Arab Gulf states due to open in Muscat, Oman, Tuesday. He will later discuss with United Arab Emirates officials issues pertaining to the implementation of the CAEU's resolutions and the council's 1990 programmes. (Petra)

AGRICULTURAL LOANS: The Irbid branch of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) gave loans totalling JD 317,000 to farmers in the Irbid governorate during 1989, according to the branch's director, Mohammad Shboul. He said that 105 local farmers benefitted from the loans and spent the money on planting fruit trees, reclaiming lands and purchasing farm equipment. (Petra)

FOOD SUPPLIES DESTROYED: The department of supply in Qasr District has destroyed an unspecified amount of food supplies found unfit for human consumption. The department teams of officials toured stores and warehouses where they confiscated the food supplies that were destroyed. (Petra)

KNITTING COURSE GRADUATES: A total of 35 women participants in a knitting training course organised by Yarmouk University ended their training and graduated Sunday. The participants who took the two-and-a-half month course displayed their work at an exhibition organised at the university's campus. (Petra)

KARAK COOPERATIVES STUDY: The cooperatives department in Karak Governorate has prepared a detailed study on the work and activities of cooperatives in the Karak region. The study points out the various obstacles that they encounter. According to the department's director, Riyad Rabadani, the study covered the work of the cooperatives since 1952 giving particulars about the number of agricultural projects they executed and their contributions to development. (Petra)

CHARITY BAZAAR: The faculty of nursing at the University of Jordan organised a charity bazaar Sunday displaying handicrafts and knitwear. The proceeds will benefit patients at the National Mental Hospital in Fuhais. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasil Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- * The youths art exhibition at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- * An exhibition entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Yarmouk University.
- * A plastic art exhibition by Arij Al Hamed and Ibrahim Nabulsi at the University of Jordan.
- * An exhibition on public education at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
- * The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) youths art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

- * A Soviet documentary film entitled "The Map of the Great Homeland" at the Soviet Cultural Centre — 5:30 p.m.

Driving without a licence — a risk with high price

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — People seem to get a kick out of taking risks and trying to evade the punishments of doing so. Driving without a licence is definitely one of these chances that young Jordanians enjoy taking. It is a common remark among this category of "fun-loving" citizens to admit that they "get a thrill out of driving without a licence while trying to look as cool as possible when cruising past traffic policemen so as not to be spotted and stopped."

But no matter how much "fun" one derives out of it, driving without a licence is a violation of the law of the first degree and the punishment is either jail for no less than seven days and not more than three months, or a minimum fine of JD 50 and a maximum of JD 200, or the driver may be fined and jailed, according to the vehicle and drivers licensing department deputy director, Abdul Salam Al Ja'afreh.

"If a driver is sentenced to jail, the verdict can be changed into a fine only in cases where the court sees appropriate and provided that the fine amount is not less than JD 200," Ja'afreh told the Jordan Times.

One of the first things that happen to most licenceless drivers who end up in detention is a complete shaving of their head, according to several who were "unfortunate" to have been caught.

According to Ja'afreh, in order to avoid such "inconveniences" all that "a person has to do is apply for a driver's licence, which he/she can obtain through a series of procedures."

First, the applicant should be 18 or above. He or she should present a certificate

from one of the training schools confirming that the person took a training course in driving of at least 15 hours of practical driving and 20 hours of theoretical training.

"If a person already knows how to drive, he/she must perform an evaluation test at one of the training centres," Ja'afreh said. But if the person fails he/she has to undergo 40 hours of practical driving before being allowed to try again.

The procedures involve a medical check-up and a written test on signals, in which the applicant should secure at least 85 points out of a possible 100. Then a date is set for the actual driving test, normally in about 10 days from the date of the signals test.

If he/she does not pass the practical test, the person is given another chance after 30 days.

The medical examination involves tests of eyesight, movement of the neck and limbs and a psychological test.

A fee of JD 1.20 is the charge for the medical test, JD 2.30 for the signals test, JD 5.30 for the driving test and 15 fils for stamps. Then comes the actual licence fee.

"If the licence is issued for

one year, the fee is JD 3.45, but if it is for 10 years, the fee is then JD 23.25," Ja'afreh explained.

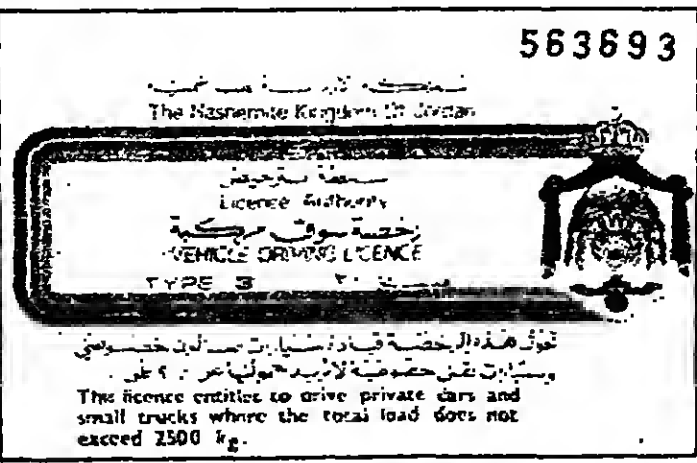
Foreigners residing in Jordan who wish to obtain driving licences have to present a good conduct certificate, a residence permit and documents proving car ownership. Then they can go through the regular procedures.

Licences issued to foreigners are usually valid only up to the date of his/her residence permit, Ja'afreh said.

If and when a person loses the driving licence, he/she has to give in a statement on where and how it was lost and then sign a declaration by which he/she is held responsible for the information given in the statement.

The person is then given a permit that allows him/her to drive during the search for the licence. "First of all we check with the highway patrols and the traffic department to make sure that they have not impounded the licence in question," Ja'afreh said.

If the licence is not found in a month's time, a new one is issued after the person pays a fee of JD 10, he said.



CHRISTMAS

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Child 5 JD - 10% tax + 10% service charge

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

جوردين تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Gloomy Christmas

ONCE AGAIN it is Christmas Day and Bethlehem and the rest of the Holy Land are still deprived of the joys and hopes of the holy day. For how long can Christianity endure the Israeli sacrilegious interferences with the normal celebration and enjoyment of one of the holiest days in the Christian calendar must be upper most on the minds of all the true faithfuls. What worse deed can Israel perform to Christians everywhere than to continue its occupation and subjugation of the city of Bethlehem and the other holy places in Palestine? Yet the agony and suffering of the Holy Land continue unabated year in and year out. And when the city of Beit Sahour rebelled a few weeks ago against payment of taxes to Israel which were intended to perpetuate the Zionist state's oppression and occupation of the Holy Land, the international community including the Christian World looked with admiration but without action.

The Palestinian people, especially the Christians, among them, look for help and rescue from the rest of the Christians of the world to liberate them from Israeli occupation and suppression. And this Christmas Day offers another occasion for Palestinian prayer that after all these past agonising years the Christian community in the four corners of the world will take up the struggle of their fellow people in the Holy Land and start exerting pressure on their governments to do something honourable to end the continued Israeli occupation of Bethlehem and Jerusalem and the rest of the cities and towns of Palestine. Meanwhile, mankind of all faiths shall continue to pray and hope for the day when peace and justice will reign supreme in Palestine, the land of Christ whose holy birthday the entire world celebrates today. Thus far every genuine and sincere effort made to resolve the Palestinian conflict was met with one Israeli stiff resistance or another. It is sad and unfortunate to see every peace initiative that go back to more than twenty years being thwarted or derailed by Tel Aviv's overt or covert connivance. Even the most recent plan by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to bring the Palestinians and Israelis together is also heading for the same ritual bitter end before the very eyes of the international community. May then the occasion of Christmas this year serve as yet another fresh impetus to put new perspective and spirit into the hearts, minds and souls of the Israelis in order to begin the long journey of settling the Palestinian conflict on the basis of equity and justice.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Sunday hailed the open support for the Palestinian people and their uprising against Israeli occupation by Pope John Paul II and the South African black Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The paper said that the two leaders' statements on the eve of Christmas, manifested the world community's interest in the Palestinian cause and its open support for the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom. The paper said in reprisal for these pro-Palestinian statements, the Israelis have escalated their repression; and in Bethlehem they have turned out in force to suppress the spirit of Arab resistance. Israeli troops have closed down shops and fought battles against protesters in the Manger square in a bid to stifle the spirit of resistance in the town where Jesus Christ was born, the paper added. It said that regardless of these stepped up measures, the Arab youths in the city have maintained their struggle and continued to launch attacks on the occupation forces. Israel's acts of reprisal against the Arabs and its continued atrocities in Bethlehem, Beit Sahour and other towns can never put a stop to Arab resistance, the paper said. The Paper saluted the people of Palestine on the eve of Christmas Day.

The downfall of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is tackled by a columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic paper. Mahmoud Al Rikawi noted that Ceausescu was the only leader who defied the feelings of the Arab World and the Soviet Union by refraining from severing ties with Israel following its 1967 aggression on the Arab countries. Furthermore, Ceausescu entered the Arab-Israeli conflict arena, displaying himself as a peace mediator, and eventually paved the way for the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, the writer notes. He says that following the Palestinian uprising no one heard Ceausescu's voice any more, as if he was not concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict any more or happy to see the Israelis put down the Palestinian revolt. On the domestic front, Ceausescu refused to give any freedom to his people like the other Eastern Bloc countries but was always willing to allow Romanian Jews to emigrate to Israel. The fall of the dictator, the friend of Israel, the writer concludes, should come as a bliss for the Arab countries and the Third World at large.

The rapprochement between Cairo and Damascus was discussed Sunday by Al Dustour Arabic daily which hailed a visit to Egypt by the Syrian vice president. The paper said that a healing of rifts between two Arab states and rapprochement between two capitals are bound to benefit the whole Arab nation, and enhance the struggle for unity. Solidarity among the Arab states is a national requirement for a solid and strong Arab stand which is badly needed in the light of the developments in the Middle East region and on the world scene, said the paper. Syria and Egypt which together fought side by side in the 1973 October war against the common enemy of the Arab World, can and must join forces again to pursue the struggle, leading to unity among Arabs and a liberation of occupied Arab lands, the paper continued. It expressed hope that another rapprochement will take place between Damascus and Baghdad so that the whole Arab nation will become united in the face of its common enemies.

White House, Kremlin in role reversal

By Walter R. Mears
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There's something of a role reversal and, it seems, a rule reversal as well in the way the Kremlin and the White House are dealing with each other on the U.S. intervention in Panama.

Their words and contacts point to an effort on both sides to keep the episode from intruding on the thaw in East-West relations. The Soviet Union denounced the U.S. military move, calling it an invasion and an act of aggression, but adding to that predictable response the observation that it will not necessarily become a problem issue between Moscow and Washington.

President George Bush sent a personal message to Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on the military action he ordered early Wednesday against the Panamanian regime of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

He told a news conference Thursday that he needs to explain the operation to Gorbachev more fully.

"It's not altogether surprising that he doesn't understand some of the special arrangements the

United States has in Panama," the president said.

Bush said he had responded to provocations that included the killing of an unarmed U.S. Marine, the brutalising of U.S. citizens and the denial of office to a freely elected leader.

Given all that, he said, his message would be:

"Then, Mr. Gorbachev, please understand, this president is going to do something about it."

"So we have to explain," he said.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III said the critical Soviet statements were not unexpected, and that the initial comments may have been issued before the first Bush message reached Gorbachev.

Not that it would have made much difference. U.S. intervention, whatever the cause or justification, is guaranteed to produce critical reaction from Moscow, just as the United States has assailed Soviet moves in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Furthermore, Noriega has close ties with Cuba, the Soviet western hemisphere ally, and with the government in Nicaragua.

"The United States must immediately stop its armed in-

tervention in Panama," said Vadim P. Perfiliev, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. A Tass commentary said the U.S. action encroaches on the progress attained elsewhere in world affairs.

But those comments were tempered by Perfiliev's observation that superpower relations have moved beyond the point at which any such episode, anywhere in the world, was deemed a matter of East-West confrontation.

The U.S. intervention comes as the Soviet Union watches barriers fall and governments turn from Communist dominance toward democracy and free market economic systems. Moscow once proclaimed a doctrine of limited sovereignty for the satellite states, insisting on its right to intervene against threats to their Communist regimes.

Intervention to keep the satellites in line was a Moscow habit during the height of the cold war. It happened then in East Germany, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, in Poland.

Gorbachev turned away from that posture. Indeed, while the Romanian government was trying to put down protests with force, the Soviet president said Wednes-

day that changes in Eastern Europe should come "peacefully, without violating public order and the rights of citizens."

Moscow has not resisted the freedom movements that have changed the face of Eastern Europe.

Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said it was unfortunate that the United States "was required to take these steps in Panama at a time when we are urging restraint on the part of the Soviet Union toward other nations and on the part of China toward the democratic aspirations of its own people."

Baker said the Soviet Union is supporting democracy through its forbearance, and argued the United States is doing so by doing the opposite in Panama, by intervening.

"Let me say that I think both the United States and the Soviet Union today are supporting democracy," Baker said at a first-day briefing on U.S. intervention in Panama.

"The difference is that the Soviet Union supports democracy by staying out of countries and thus permitting democracy to proceed. In this one and very

unique instance, the United States did it by going to assist a democratically elected government against a dictator."

The Panama operation drew protests from most Latin American capitals, even from governments hostile to Noriega. He may be detested, but so is Yankee intervention.

Mexico, for example, said Panamanian problems must be resolved by the Panamanian people.

But they tried, and Noriega wouldn't let it happen, which is the Baker argument.

Noriega reneged on this year's elections because he was losing, and installed his proxies to govern. The Organisation of American States (OAS) tried to talk him into yielding power to an elected government. Five times its emissaries went to Panama City on that futile mission.

Latin American states voted at the OAS Friday for a resolution assailing "the military intervention in Panama," a measure that gained something in the translation.

The English language version expressed regret, the Spanish translation deplored the opera-

tion. The OAS urged an immediate end to the fighting and said American troops should be withdrawn. The vote was 20 to 1. Only the U.S. delegate voted no.

The Latin protests inevitable. And despite the easing of East-West tensions, Soviet officials and commentators weren't about to let Washington off the hook easily.

Georgi Arbatov, a Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, called the operation a return to gunboat diplomacy and said it could strengthen hardliners opposed to arms reductions.

He also said in an ABC-TV interview that Noriega is a problem the United States created for itself, by training him and once having him on the CIA payroll.

For all of that, there remains the possibility that the Panama precedent could be argued in connection with future Soviet intervention, if it comes to that, in a place like Lithuania. That Baltic state has been part of the Soviet Union since 1940. An independence movement there is strong and gaining despite Kremlin warnings that it will come grief and great trouble.

U.S bungles political aspect of Panama invasion

By Alan Elsner
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States may have bungled the political management of its invasion of Panama and now faces the danger of a backlash at home and abroad, political analysts said.

"The Bush administration has not done a good job in making its case. It keeps shifting the emphasis and this will have dwindling returns even in the United States," said law professor and Latin America expert Robert Goldman who was initially highly supportive of the intervention.

According to analysts, the U.S.-installed government of Guillermo Endara would be well-advised to commit itself to elections within a year to gain the international legitimacy it has so far failed to win.

"He has to do this to give himself a clean mandate rather than the tainted mandate he now has," said Louis Goodman, dean of the School of International Service at the American University.

The analysts say the Bush administration put too much emphasis on capturing Panamanian strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega, making the operation seem like a failure as long as he remained at large.

It also failed to take into

account the civil disorder that ensued after the invasion, was slow to try to re-establish law and order showing an apparent unconcern for Panamanian property and mismanaged public relations aspects of the operation.

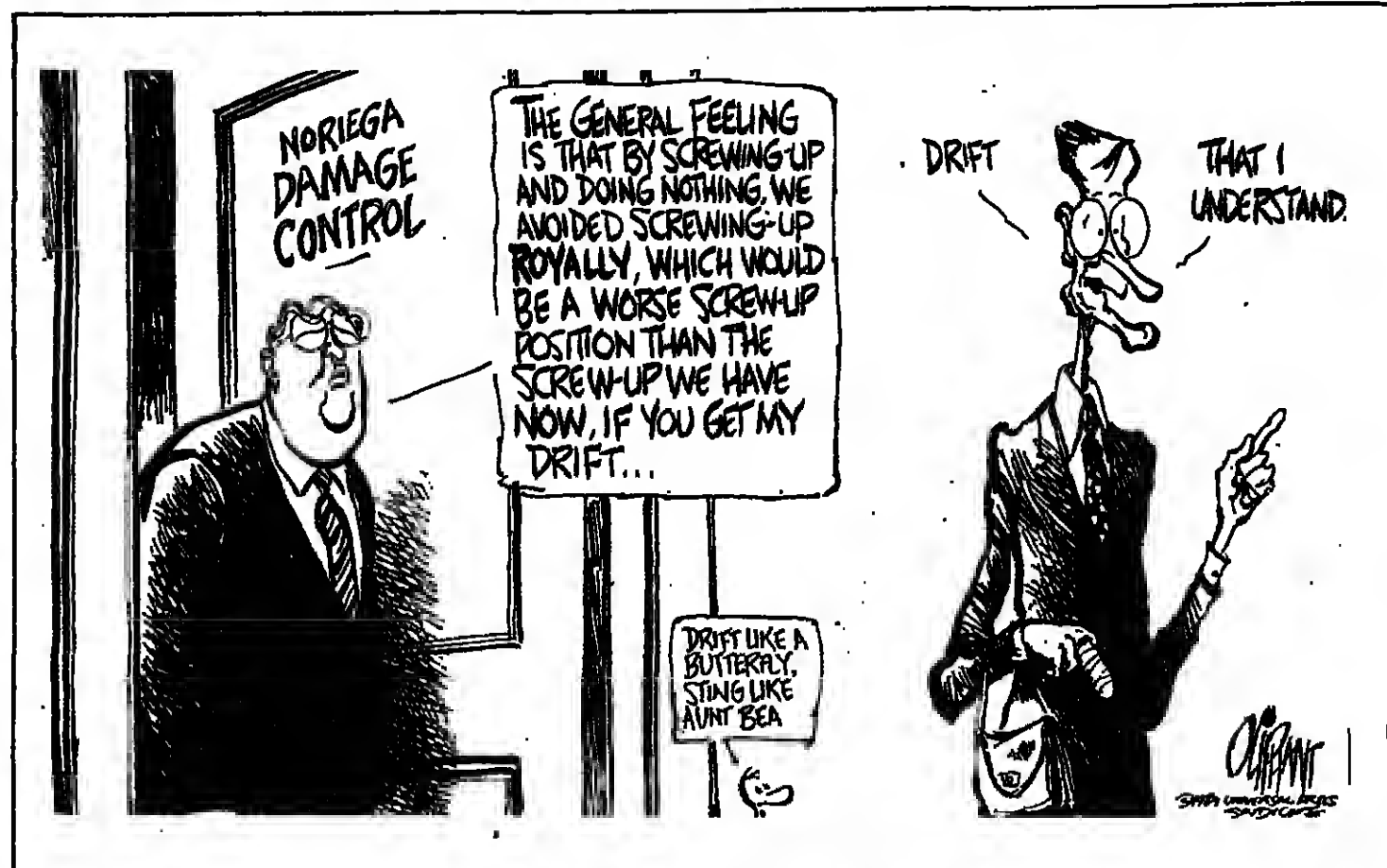
For instance, President George Bush gave a news conference on national television at the same time as the first bodies of U.S. servicemen killed in the invasion were arriving home.

The networks split their television screens, showing Bush exchanging jokes with the White House press corps on one side and coffins draped in flags being unloaded from planes on the other.

"If enough U.S. troops come back from Panama in body bags, what rally-round-the-flag Americans now consider a justified operation might soon backfire...at home as well as in the hemisphere," said New York Times columnist Tom Wicker.

He said sentiment against the intervention would sharpen if U.S. troops found themselves having to combat Noriega-led guerrilla operations.

In addition, the Bush administration appeared to have miscalculated the strength of world condemnation. Although Secretary of State James Baker said several governments had expressed private support for the inva-



sion, only British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has endorsed it publicly.

Latin American public outrage was anticipated but usually friendly neutral nations like Finland and Sweden and even allies like France have joined the chorus of disapproval and not one government has recognised Endara.

The fact that Endara was sworn in at a U.S. military base confirmed him as a "Yankee" stooge

in the eyes of many in Latin America and he was slow to make his presence felt in Panama.

"It looked like the Endara people were skulking into the country. This was not well-judged politically," said Goldman.

Analysts said reaction may have been more negative because of a perception that the days when superpowers sent troops into neighbouring countries were over.

Moscow grabbed the opportu-

ity to draw the contrast between its own behaviour in Eastern Europe and the U.S. invasion. Baker's statement that Moscow was supporting democracy by staying out of other countries while the United States did it by going in struck a false note, analysts said.

In Congress, backing for the operation was wide but not deep with several legislators issuing carefully worded but qualified expressions of support.

Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said the operation "could go sour politically" for Bush if Noriega remained at large, if a "nasty" hostage situation developed, or if there was a steady loss of U.S. lives.

House Speaker Thomas Foley said the operation raised serious questions. "Do you send 24,000 troops to arrest somebody?" he asked.

Kohl tries to balance hopes for unity with international jitters

By Terrence Petty
Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is riding a new crest of popularity with his vision of German unity, but the historic happenings in Germany have put him on one of the trickiest tightropes ever walked by a West German leader.

Kohl faces the daunting task of trying to balance euphoria over German unity with international fears about Germany's future direction.

Polls say Kohl's popularity has risen in West Germany because of his visions of German unity. But his unification rhetoric has set off alarms from Washington to Moscow about Europe's stability, and also resulted in demands that he clarify Bonn's position on former German lands east of the Oder and Neisse rivers that now are part of Poland.

"He's a clever domestic politician but not a foreign policy statesman. However, I wouldn't like to be in his shoes," said Heinrich Vogel, director of the respected Institute for Eastern and International Studies in Cologne.

Kohl has dazzled East Germans and West Germans by promising that a single Germany will eventually come about.

Federal elections in West Germany are a year away, and the latest opinion polls show Kohl's rightist parties four points ahead of the left-leaning Social Democratic Party after months of running neck-and-neck.

Earlier this year, Kohl's re-election chances had seemed dimmer because of a series of domestic problems attributed by many voters to his weak leadership.

Now, even opposition leaders have been congratulating Kohl for his efforts to bring the two Germanys closer together.

The chancellor, however, finds himself in the touchy position of trying to help East Germany while at the same time fending off some East Germans who warn against a sellout of national interests to West Germany.

A commentator in the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland charged Thursday that some West Germans are telling Kohl: "Better to take in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) as the 12th federal state today than tomorrow."

West Germany has 11 states. East German opinion is widely split over unification. Demonstrators at first were focusing on demands for democratic and economic reforms, but a growing number have been showing up with giant placards reading "one German fatherland."

Shouts of "Helmut, we need you" erupted from a huge welcoming crowd of East Germans during Kohl's visit to Dresden recently.

East German leaders welcome desperately needed financial help from Kohl, but reject his ideas on German unity.

Kohl runs serious risks at home and abroad of looking like he's interfering too much in East German affairs.

West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, who is widely respected, warned West German political parties on Dec. 14: "Don't exploit the GDR for purposes here, it is not our part to interfere."

Since his initial statements drew criticism, Kohl has changed the tone of his German unity addresses, stressing the need to keep East Germany from erupting into chaos and protect other nations' security interests.

"Stability in Germany is important for all of Europe. From this arises a special responsibility for both German states," Kohl told

the Upper House of West Germany's parliament.

Political experts say Kohl has no choice but to strive to allay fears about European stability.

"He has to back off. Once you've made all those moves in a China shop, you have to retreat," said Vogel, the political scientist in Cologne.

But letting up too much on the unification issue could get Kohl into trouble with some conservative West Germans. "Kohl apparently has pleased some people with his 10-point unity plan. But if he has to put the breaks on it for whatever reason, there would be disappointment," said Klaus Becher, a political scientist at the German Institute for Foreign Policy in Bonn.

There also is concern that public frustration could lead to unrest in East Germany if unification comes too slowly.

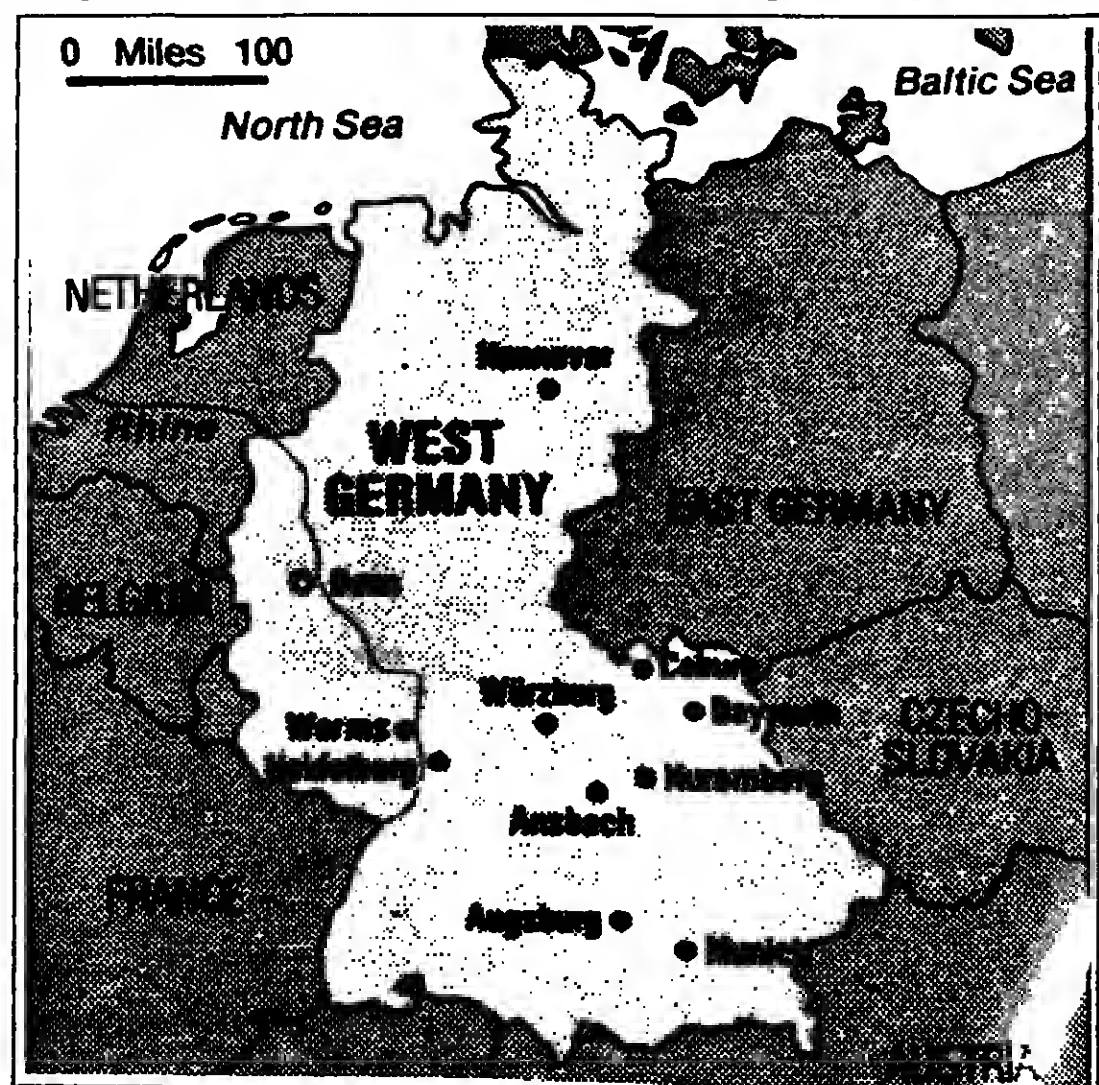
But political experts say Kohl runs the risk of alienating liberal West Germans if he puts too much emphasis on German unity and too little on other domestic concerns such as the environment and unemployment.

East Germany's deep economic and social problems and the revival of the unification dream have left politics in disarray in West Germany.

With Kohl getting much of the credit as the two German nations draw ever closer, a number of commentators are portraying the opposition Social Democrats as a party without a platform.

The Social Democrats have drawn up their own ideas of German unity, foreseeing a loose confederation between the two German states rather than formal unification.

They charge that Kohl hasn't done enough to soothe international worries that Germany could unite and become too mighty.



"I understand the concern of other Europeans, who twice in this century were forced to undergo terrible experiences because of Germany," West Berlin Mayor Walter Momper, a Social Democrat, told parliament's Upper House.

The Social Democrats are especially zeroing in on European concerns about the Bonn govern-

ment's stand on former German territory incorporated into Poland after World War II.

"Poland's western border is unchangeable," Momper said.

Some arch-conservatives in West Germany have questioned the legality of Poland's ownership of the former German territory, which comprises about one-third of the east bloc country.

The European Parliament recently demanded that Bonn state unequivocally it has no designs on the land.

Kohl has assured Poland that West Germany has no claim on the lands, but some of his political allies maintain that the lack of a treaty ending World War II technically leaves open any questions about borders.

Side-walk Santas

By John Wright
The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Santa Claus is embroiled in a controversy in Mexico, where critics of the jolly old gift-bearer man say he is threatening the nation's own Christmas traditions by displacing the Child Jesus and upstaging the feast of the epiphany.

"It is not new that we are witnessing an invasion of foreign products and ideas. But it is serious that we are learning to forget Mexico Christmas, which belongs to us," the government's national cultural council says in a pamphlet about Christmas tradition.

The biggest Mexican Christmas celebration is three kings day or the feast of the epiphany Jan. 6, some people exchange presents Dec. 25, but the gifts were given in celebration of the Christ Child.

Purists see Santa as a cultural interloper much like Halloween — which is threatening Mexico's traditional all saints day, known as day of the dead.

They fear Mexico's traditional roots are being dug up by a tide of imported holiday celebrations. The traditional feasts date back to 16th century Spanish colonial times, and some, like the day of the dead, are blended with Indian Aztec traditions.

One promoter of the man from the north pole is Manuel Herrera, a photographer who runs a side-walk stand selling Christmas presents on the Alameda, a park in downtown Mexico City.

Herrera denied that Mexico is losing its heritage. "Now we have Santa Claus. After Christmas, we have the kings. They have both, but the children really love Santa Claus," a smiling Herrera said.

On the Alameda, two dozen professional Santas in white cotton beards and thick red robes line up on the sidewalks, ringing bells, whistling, playing music or letting out a cheerful "Feliz Navidad," or "Christmas Greeting," or "ho-ho-ho" to attract their little customers.

The children sit on Santa's lap to have their picture taken — at a cost of about \$4 a day's minimum wage in the capital. Santa splits the money with the photographer.

Some parents get into the picture too — literally. For a little more money, the whole family gets its picture taken in a wooden sleigh, complete with horned Reindeer and Santa at the reins.

One man said that after Christmas the Santas dress up again as kings for the epiphany trade.

The Santa Claus controversy notwithstanding, Mexico still has a rich variety of distinctive Christmas observances.

The 1980's a decade marked by designers, greed and Rambo

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — It was a decade when fear of herpes gave way to the towering tragedy of aids, a decade when caffeine, cholesterol, red meat and smoking became public enemies while cocaine became the drug of choice for a generation of new addicts.

It was a decade in which the rich became celebrated just for being rich and their faces seemed everywhere along with their Guccis, Rolles-Royces and other brand name baubles while thousands of people slept in the streets.

Above all, the experts say, the lifestyle of the 1980s seemed to have been about greed and conspicuous consumption, a decade personified in the United States by yuppies with heroes like Ivan Boesky, Michael Milken, Donald Trump, Leona Helmsley and Malcolm Forbes (who spent \$2 million on his 70th birthday party).

It was a decade where the poor seemed to become poorer as the Rolling Stones grossed \$90 million by making yet another

farewell tour and baseball players won salaries of up to \$3 million a summer for playing a child's game.

It was also a time when many heroes fell off their pedestals — from Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, stripped of his Olympic gold medal and world record for using steroids, to Pete Rose, who was on his way to immortality with the most hits in baseball history until his gambling addiction got him banned from the sport for life.

Van Gogh and Rambo

From the playing field to the brokerage house, it was clearly a time of breaking the rules — and getting caught.

The dollar seemed to lose meaning and works of art became the new currency of the very rich. A Van Gogh painting the artist could not sell in his lifetime sold for \$53.9 million, the world record price at auction.

It was the decade of Rambo, a fascist freedom fighter, and Ronald Reagan, whose eight years in the White House seemed to give greed the presidential seal of approval.

It was also a time in which half of American marriages ended in divorce and a quarter of American children lived either in poverty or in one-parent homes.

The decade began with a preoccupation about good sex and ended with an obsession about safe sex.

Paul Slansky, author of "The Clothes Have No Emperor: A Chronicle of the 1980s," a book that detailed the foibles of the decade, said his favourite quote of the 1980s came from Ivan Boesky: "Greed is Healthy."

But Boesky, now bearded and looking more like a lost prophet than a Wall Street wizard, was not feeling that great as the decade ended and he remained in a federal prison after agreeing to pay \$100 million in fines and repayments for illegal insider stock trading.

Boesky's vintage wines, however, were kept safe and sound for him in the wine cellar of New York's posh "21" club.

On Dec. 13, Helmsley, the 69-year-old "Hotel Queen" broke down sobbing as a judge ordered her to jail for four years

and fined her \$7.1 million for plotting to evade taxes on everything from bras and girdles to a million-dollar marble dance floor and a \$130,000 stereo system.

"What I noticed mostly in America and England in the 1980s was the increase in unabashed consumption, an over-consumption of goods and services," said the novelist Alison Lurie.

"People don't think anything of spending immense amounts of money for luxuries. Prestige seems to come from spending more money than necessary," Lurie added.

"It was a designer decade, an attempt to make people feel that money and objects are what counts in this world. What we are dependent on and buy," she added.

Fuelling this triumph of materialism in the United States and elsewhere was the media's, especially television's, ability to promote never-ending images of wealth and things to buy. "It was as if television took over people's brains and laundered them," said Lurie.

Could try harder

The proportion of the developing world's children who are enrolled in primary school is beginning to fall again after 30 years of educational expansion, says this year's State of the World's Children report from UNICEF. In half of the developing nations, the number of 6 to 11 year olds in school is now declining and in two countries out of three educational expenditure per pupil is falling.

"Somehow the momentum of education must be restored," says UNICEF's Executive Director, James Grant. "Not to acquire basic literacy and numeracy is a serious disability for any child. And the failure of society to invest in education will disable, in some degree, all other development efforts."

Ways and means of reversing this trend will be the most urgent item on the agenda of the first World Conference on Education for All which will meet in March 1990 in Thailand. "What is so preoccupying," says the Director-General of UNESCO, a co-sponsor of the conference, "is that the greatest damage seems to have been done at the very foundation of the educational pyramid, in primary education and in basic literacy for adults and out-of-school youth."

Drop-outs

Education is being squeezed, says the report, by the rise in debt repayments and military spending — which now account for half of all government expenditures in the developing world.

At the same time, education is being eroded from within by the high drop-out rates. Of the 100 million children who will begin their school careers in the developing world in 1990, for example, over 40 million will drop out before completing primary education. "Most of those children will be unable to fully participate in, or benefit from, the great changes which will surely surround their lives as the 21st century begins," says the report.

In the long-term, no one seriously doubts the priority of investing in schools. It is well established, for example, that education is strongly associated with lower child death rates, lower birth rates, better health and nutrition, and higher incomes. In addition, economic returns from education are higher than from most other kinds of investment. Four years of primary education, for example, can increase farm productivity by 10 per cent or more.

"With such high returns of all kinds available," says Grant, "education for all is an investment which no country can afford not to make."

But faced with so many short-term problems and pressures, governments are finding it difficult to find the resources. Urging action to reduce the crushing burdens of debt servicing and defence spending, UNICEF suggests that progress towards education for all could be resumed in the 1990s by a combination of increased aid and a new priority for primary education.

"enlarged aid programmes should be designed to support those measures which may offer little immediate advantage but which are essential to the improvement of human lives and human capacities. Aid should be part of a long-term effort to invest in the most reliable of all engines for future growth — a healthy, well-nourished and well-educated people."

Primary priority

The most obvious improvement in efficiency available to most nations would be a tilt in the balance of educational spending in favour of primary schools.

In many countries, a dollar invested in primary education returns twice as much as a dollar invested in higher education. Yet governments commonly devote the majority of educational resources to higher education.

"Even a small percentage decrease in unit costs of secondary and higher education," argues the World Bank, "could release additional funds for providing basic education to more people."

Increasing the efficiency of existing schools is also a possible "resource" for the 1990s. In many schools, operating costs have been so reduced that teachers' salaries consume 95% of the budget, leaving little or nothing for such essentials as books, writing materials or blackboards.

If the quality of education falls because operating costs are cut, parents may decide that the costs of education outweigh the benefits. "Even when primary education itself is free," says the report, "the cost of sending a child to school, in clothes, equipment, bus fares, 'donations', contributions to school fund raising efforts, and the loss of a child's work in fields or homes, can be a large slice of a poor family's income."

Many parents are deciding that these sacrifices are not worthwhile. And usually it is female children who are withdrawn from school first. "More than two thirds of those children who never go to school, or who drop out at too early a stage, are female," says UNICEF.

Hope in Bangladesh

The report cites one experiment which may offer a way of reducing costs and expanding primary enrolment. The 2,500 schools so far opened by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) are demonstrating that basic education, including literacy and numeracy, can be provided for as little as \$15 per pupil per year. The BRAC method involves parents in build-

ing simple classrooms. Educated members of the community are recruited to act as teachers. Aimed particularly at the children of the poor and landless, the programme has been remarkably successful in giving three years of basic education to 8 to 10-year olds, over half of them girls, and graduating 95% of its pupils into the fourth grade of the government education system.

Going beyond formal education, the UNICEF report suggests a new effort to mass-communicate today's knowledge about such things as health, child care, food production, and environmental improvement. "In the past," says James Grant, "advances in knowledge were usually confined to the privileged, or the literate, or the physically accessible. Today, that need no longer be so" — UNICEF.



Swiss summer fashions for 1990:

It's striking hood makes this blouse with the graphic embroidered trimming from Bischoff Textile very elegant



This Spanish night's blouse has a checky cowl collar in St. Gall guipure embroidery from NAEF Nuessch

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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Merry Christmas. A good day to take it easy and enjoy the company of family and friends. The day is a good one for just what it is we want to accomplish in the year to come.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Give more unusual types of gifts to your friends today. Take your attachment to gift giving outside the box. Include prominent people in your gifts.

Taurus: (April 20 to May 20) A family couple from a distance will see that you receive special news. Expect an interesting gift or communication from afar to be delayed.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) It will be very good to entertain many friends in your home this Holiday Season. Be more practical in the gifts you give today.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A wonderful atmosphere should prevail in your home this day. Don't be so busy with Christmas that you neglect your attachment.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Take your family out on the town as much as possible this Christmas day. Let your attachment see by practical presents, how devoted you are.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) You will have all sorts of exciting things to this Christmas day. Meals at good restaurants will be appreciated by your family.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Make sure everything is also in

its right place in your home. Take your loved one to any amusements or recreations you plan.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Exert your business interests far beyond their present limits and boundaries. Don't let your attachment be aware of any of the doubts that concern you.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Control that restlessness you feel while beneath your own roof. Concentrate on doing as many nice things and giving gifts to your attachment.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) All kinds of valuable information is at your fingertips if you but ask for it. Now is your time to investigate all phases of two projects before accepting either.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Seeing and being with friends and your attachment at outside recreations could be wonderful. Having friends into your home could stir up excitement.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) This is the time to invite all persons who are important to you into your home for the holidays.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she would be a very active interest in sports but wouldn't be able to achieve success on a professional level. This child should develop business skills so that they can remain close to the field in management or product endorsement etc.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Finishing things up your home before you invited guests in is in order. A serious talk with your attachment will open the way for greater harmony.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Your residence will be the best site where you can entertain now. Be sure you are carrying through with the promises made to your mate.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Make sure everything is also in

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

1989 was best year yet for Becker

STUTTGART, West Germany

(AP) — Boris Becker grew up on a fast surface, Boris hits the ball so early. He hits winners from everywhere.

The one-time wunderkind who dove for the championship at Wimbledon now is a rapidly maturing 22-year-old who has carried West Germany to the Davis Cup title for the second consecutive year.

At Stuttgart, Becker often won the long rallies as he dropped just 12 games in six sets to Stefan Edberg and Wilander in his two singles matches.

A few years ago, Becker lacked the mental patience and stroke diversity to battle a baseliner stroke for stroke.

"A couple of years ago, I had to make the winner within the first three or four shots," Becker said. "Now it's almost as if I'm waiting at the baseline for my opponents to make a mistake."

Becker, now 36-8 overall in Davis Cup play, including 27-2 in singles, incidentally lost his last cup match on clay in 1987 against Sergio Casal of Spain at Barce-

lona.

On next year's new Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) tour, Becker could get plenty of day-court practice before it's time for the French Open, which ends June 10. Most of the championship series on clay in Europe will take place in April and May, forming a real circuit.

Becker may face some problems adjusting to a new racket. He recently signed a contract reportedly worth almost \$6.5 million with U.S. Tech, an American company. Becker will start using the new racket next March, just before the European clay-court season opens.

But Becker's next goal is the Australian Open next month, when he hopes to take over the number 1 spot from Ivan Lendl on the new ranking system.

"I'm the unofficial number 1 now," said Becker, who captured both the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles this year and was named the game's official world champion this month by an international tennis federation panel.

Becker never got past the quarter-finals down under, and "I just hope I can win a couple of more matches this time," he said.

"I've played terrible in Melbourne, but the only thing I can do is go there and give it my best shot. And that's what I'm going to do next month."

But it will be difficult to play as well as he did against the Swedes in the Davis Cup final.

"Almost unthinkable," said West Germany's captain Niki Pilić after Becker's brilliant Davis Cup weekend.

"Unbelievable," said John Anders Sjogren, the Swedish captain. Becker was shocked, too.

"It was probably the best match ever for me," he said after routing Wilander in the first reverse singles, clinching the Ger-

mans victory in the best-of-five series.

"The score was 2-1 for Germany and it was such an important match. I was playing for two hours and I couldn't miss the ball. It was difficult for me to believe."

Becker had his best year in 1989, making \$2.2 million second only to Lendl.

"This year, I've put the pieces together," he said. "I think every player has his peak after four or five years playing on the circuit."

But Becker thinks the more you win the harder it gets.

"My ambition has always been to get better, but there's no way to improve on what I just did," said Becker, who's coached by Australian-born Bob Brett.

"This was the best Becker you'll ever see indoors. It will be very, very difficult for me to play better than I did against Mats.

Hopefully, once or twice in the next few years I'll be able to play again like that. I just hope my consistency is there and hope I can raise my game for the important events. That's what I'm aiming for."

So how does Becker compare the Davis Cup with a grand slam event?

"I think everything should stand for itself," he said. "When you're on a team the spirit is very important and that's the key to our win."

"So it's more fun to play on a team when you're together for 8-10 days. In a grand slam tournament the thrill of the whole thing is also very high. It's difficult to compare them both."

The Germans' Davis Cup triumph, the first in consecutive years since Sweden won it in 1984-85, capped a great year for Becker. It came after a pair of disappointing setbacks against two Swedish Davis Cuppers in his last tournament this fall.

Two weeks before his sizzling

Stuttgart showing, Becker was overpowered by Edberg's serve-and-volley attack in the Masters final in New York. In early November, Jan Gunnarsson, beat Becker at his own game in the round of 16 at the Stockholm Open.

Few players have carried a Davis Cup champion team like Becker.

"The only other player I can think of is Bjorn Borg, who played such an important role when Sweden won the Davis Cup for the first time in 1975," said Sjogren.

Becker is likely to keep his leading role on the German team. But he hates the word "one-man team."

"I can't win it by myself," he said. "I need a second singles player and a good doubles player. I need a whole team in order to have a good and happy 10 days together."

Borg's accomplishments — he won five straight Wimbledon titles and six French Opens — created a tennis boom in Sweden that gave this small country of just 8.2 million such stars as Wilander, Edberg and Anders Jarryd, the world's top-ranked doubles player.

A similar boom in Germany could trigger an even stronger German Davis Cup team.

"Sweden once had four players in the top 10 and that is hard to match," said Becker. "But we have improved quite a lot already. All members of the German team have improved their rankings this year. We also have a couple of younger players coming up and we hope in two, three years that we have a couple of top 20 players."

When Becker broke through in 1985, winning the first of three Wimbledon titles, just over 1.5

million players were registered

with the German Tennis Federation (DTB).

Now more than 2 million are playing on public courts. More than 6 million expressed an interest in playing if there were more courts, according to DTB statistics. Many German boys and girls want to become a new Becker or Steffi Graf.

As recently as 1984, the year before Becker's first Wimbledon triumph, it would have been easy to shake hands with every spectator at a Davis Cup tie with Romania in Berlin.

Five years later, at Munich, the German federation could easily have sold 30,000 tickets for the semifinal against the United States.

Becker also is looking forward to taking his skills to East Germany, where tennis is a minor sport.

"The (Berlin) Wall being opened has opened new prospects for me," he said. "I have been approached by East Germany, and I hope to set up a three-four city exhibition tour to show the public my game. Of course, I would do this for nothing."

Becker has already visited girlfriend Karen Schultze's parents in East Germany and was mobbed by fans in public places.

Boris Becker

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 763 ♠ 962 ♠ AK54 ♠ 652
Partner opens the bidding with three no trump (25-27 points). What do you respond?
A.—You ace and king are wonderful assets, but your square shape has its disadvantages. We would love slam by raising to four no trump (no, that's not Blackwood), and we would not be disappointed if partner passed.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KJ8 ♠ 984 ♠ 654 ♠ A1063
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Partner has asked you to proceed to game if you are in the upper range for your response. Since you promised 6-10 points, you are right on the borderline. While your flat shape is a liability, your intermediate cards offset that flaw. Raise to three no trump.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K95 ♠ 762 ♠ 842 ♠ AQ93
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?
A.—If you play four-card majors, partner usually has five cards in the suit for a one-spade opening. Therefore, we prefer a raise to two spades over a one-no-trump response—the former is more encouraging and we have a maximum in support.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 5 ♠ J107652 ♠ QJ53 ♠ 93
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?
A.—You have a hand which, only on a good day, will produce a trick on defense. On offense, however, it has tremendous trick-taking potential. Make a preemptive jump to four hearts in an attempt to keep the opponents out of the auction.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KQ9852 ♠ 63 ♠ J104 ♠ K8
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT
What action do you take?
A.—We won't quibble with a jump to four spades, the same action you would take had partner opened the bidding with one no trump. However, we would prefer a jump to three spades (forcing) to give partner a choice of contracts. If he persists with no trump, we would respect his decision because our minor-suit cards should prove most useful.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AKJ3 ♠ K95 ♠ Q92 ♠ 63
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—A difficult choice. A jump to three spades overstates the quality and length of the suit; four diamonds bypasses three no trump; and three no trump with an unstoppered suit is unthinkable. The least of evils is to bid two hearts. That action is forcing. If partner bids 2 NT, raise to game. If he raises hearts, he must have an unbalanced hand and you can jump to five diamonds.

THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

1. The

5. Source

11. Fat gently

14. Ails

15. Give a new title to

16. Exploit

17. Drink

19. Dad's gift

20. Social

21. Frequently to

22. Cicatrix

23. Foundations

24. Extent

25. Bows

26. Indians

29. Frameworks

30. Alter words

34. Excrete

35. Perfumed bag

38. A B C

39. Silliness

39. Hallow

40. —nine-falls

41. Photog-

42. naphyl an abstr.

43. Anesthetic

44. Tennis units

45. Crystal gazer's

46. Words

47. Show anger

48. Highlanders

49. Red planet

50. Inventor's

51. Draw a bead

52. Tokyo once

53. River Island

54. Vahement

55. Grief's dancer

56. Whirl

57. Certain degree

58. Recipients

59. Student

60. Faux pas

61. "—man who wasn't there"

62. Formerly

63. Edam

64. Earth section

65. 13 clubs

66. Males

67. Recipient of

68. surety goods

69. Vahement

70. Soup

71. Diamond

72. Constellation

73. A Roosevelt

74. Seed body

75. Fashions

76. Matlase

77. Drumheads

78. Rows

79. Chaves

80. Actor's Holm

81. Soviet leader

82. pentameter

83. Office worker

84. Otto's realm

85. Actress Scale

86. Intand

87. Mine passage

88. Brooklyn end

89. Small child

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S. African beaches open for all

DURBAN, South Africa (AP) — Black and white children helped each other build sandcastles. Their older brothers played soccer together. White life guards shouted warnings in Zulu.

After years of debate, protests and occasional violence, South Africa has opened all its beaches to all races and buried one of its most visible and resented apartheid practices.

As recently as August, police used whips and dogs to keep blacks off segregated sand. But at Durban's hotel-lined beachfront, the busiest in the country, the attitude Sunday was swim and let swim.

"I preferred segregated beaches," said Charles Erasmus, a vacationing white. "But what am I going to do? Spite myself and not go swimming? The law's been changed and we'll have to accept it."

President F.W. de Klerk last month declared an end to whites-only beaches, settling a conflict that arose every December when hundreds of thousands of South Africans travel to the coast for vacation.

For authorities, opening the beaches has proved far easier than keeping them segregated in the face of mounting black protest.

Shortly before de Klerk's dec-

laration, the Durban City Council spent six hours debating whether to open the last remaining stretches of segregated beach.

Their solution: Remove the embarrassing "whites only" signs but keep the law in effect.

Days after de Klerk's announcement, the council voted 24-5 to integrate the beaches.

Morris Fynn, a mixed-race man who was arrested several times for cutting down "whites only" beach signs, ceremoniously buried his saw in the sand to mark the formal death of beach apartheid.

Three years ago, Allan Hendrickse, the first mixed-race member of the cabinet, invited the press to watch him take a dip at a whites-only beach at Port Elizabeth.

One of his next public acts was to apologise for his swim after receiving a tongue-lashing from then-President P.W. Botha.

Anti-apartheid groups targeted beaches along with other segregated facilities when they launched a nationwide defiance campaign in August.

When protesters arrived at a

beach near Cape Town, it was cordoned off and accompanied by signs saying, "police dog training in progress."

When the demonstrators proceeded, they were met with tear gas, whips and police dogs. Several people were injured.

Local authorities have complied with de Klerk's proclamation, though under protest in some cases. But there have been no reports of racial violence, or even serious overcrowding, since the beaches were opened.

"Look, there are thousands of people here and no confrontations," said Walter Buthelezi, a black 19-year-old who was visiting the beachfront with his sisters. "There was never any need for segregated beaches."

But Durban's Mayor Derrick Waterson disagreed.

"This wouldn't have happened easily five years ago, conservative whites weren't ready for it," he said.

Waterson and his council have received more than 400 complaints from whites. In the town of Mossel Bay, about 2,500 whites have signed a petition asking for a return to segregated beaches.

Many whites insist they are not racist and say they want separate beaches because of "cultural differences."

Some blacks swim in their underwear and strip naked when washing off under the shower nozzles at the beach, the whites complain.

"It's mostly older people that get offended, but when we talk to the blacks they always cooperate," said lifeguard Liam Halferty.

Halferty and his colleagues have been taking a crash course in Zulu to help them communicate with black bathers. Roughly 15 per cent of the beach crowd was black this weekend, traditionally one of the busiest of the year in Durban.

"I'm sure some whites stayed away," said Carol Cilliers, who is white. "It will take about two or three years before they will come back to these beaches."

De Klerk has promised to remove all discriminatory laws, and most so-called "petty apartheid" measures already have been scrapped.

The major remaining areas of segregation are public schools, residential areas, and public hospitals. De Klerk has pledged to keep these separate for whites who want them, and many still do.

"Beaches are one thing, schools and neighbourhoods are another," said Leo Kotze, a white vacationer. "I think whites will resist those changes."

Japan's defence budget to fall below 1%

TOKYO (R) — Japan's defence budget is set to slip next year below the key level of one per cent of gross national product (GNP), though actual military spending will rise, Finance Ministry officials said Sunday.

Strong growth of the Japanese economy means a proposed 5.5 per cent increase in 1990-91 defence spending, to 4.14 trillion yen (\$29 billion), will still put it beneath one per cent of GNP for the first time in four years.

But the drop back below the controversial defence spending ceiling strapped by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in

1987 has less to do with thawing East-West tensions than with the booming Japanese economy.

"At this stage, we remain very prudent and cautious (about East-West relations)," one official told reporters.

Nakasone's decision to scrap the 11-year-old ceiling in 1987, aiming to increase Japanese self-reliance in defence, was criticised by some of its neighbours in Asia who were worried about a possible resurgence of Japanese militarism.

Tokyo's defence budget is the third biggest in the world, after the United States and the Soviet

Union, but that is partly because of high personnel expenses.

The draft budget proposed by the Finance Ministry for the fiscal year beginning in April calls for the 5.5 per cent increase in defence spending, following a 5.9 per cent increase.

Finance Ministry officials said they rejected many defence agency requests for new equipment, including 30 new tanks and a 136 billion yen (\$940 million) destroyer with a sophisticated Aegis weapons system.

Instead the proposed budget put more emphasis on improved logistics and support services.

"The Finance Ministry agreed to the minimum budget needed to support an efficient and balanced self-defence forces in the final year of the mid-term plan," one ministry official said.

Finance Ministry officials said spending to help the United States offset the cost of troops stationed in Japan would rise more than 40 per cent next fiscal year, to 45.9 billion yen (\$320 million).

Strapped with a big budget deficit, Washington has been pressing Tokyo to pick up a bigger share of the tab for keeping U.S. troops in Japan.

Gorbachev is Time man of the '80s

NEW YORK (AP) — Mikhail Gorbachev, whose political and economic reforms in the Soviet Union sparked a revolution that shattered Communist control of Eastern Europe, was named man of the decade by Time magazine.

"Somehow confining our choice to 1989 seemed inadequate, and thus we named Gorbachev man of the decade," the editors of the U.S. weekly news-magazine said.

The Soviet president previously named Time's man of the year in 1987, was chosen because he is "the force behind the most momentous of the '80s and because what he has already done will almost certainly shape the future," Time said.

The only precedent for such a choice by the magazine was its selection of Winston Churchill as man of the half-century in 1949.

"This year, as world attention ricocheted from the stirrings of



Mikhail Gorbachev

democracy in the USSR to the massacre in Peking and the peaceful revolts in Eastern Europe, it became clear that we were witnessing a sequence of

events that began well before 1989 and whose impact would extend into the next decade, perhaps the next century," the magazine said.

The magazine said Gorbachev "has accelerated history, making possible the end of one of its most disreputable episodes, the imposition of a cruel and unnatural order on hundreds of millions of people."

Gorbachev becomes only the fourth non-American designated twice by the magazine. One was Churchill (1940 and 1949); the others were Soviet leader Josef Stalin (1939 and 1942) and China's Deng Xiaoping (1978 and 1985).

Time has been naming a man of the year since 1927, choosing the "person who, for better or worse, has had the most impact on the year's events." The first award went to aviator Charles Lindbergh; last year's winner was Earth and planet of the year.

East Germany's New Forum to take part in free elections

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's umbrella opposition group New Forum announced Sunday it would contest free elections next May, shedding its past reluctance to enter fully into the political arena.

The group told the East German News Agency (ADN) its main aim would remain overseeing East Germany's transi-

tion to democracy but that it would also put up its own candidates for the Volkskammer (parliament).

"As a political group we remain open for citizens with different philosophies and opinions who share the common aim of a democratic society working together," a New Forum spokesman said.

The decision, taken at a meeting Saturday, appeared to be a compromise between members who wanted to turn New Forum into a political party and those who wanted to retain its role as a citizens' initiative movement.

Since New Forum emerged as a powerful voice of protest in September, the country has also opened its borders to the West.

Colombian drug smuggler extradited

WASHINGTON (AP) — A fugitive convicted as a leader of a cocaine-smuggling operation was flown to the United States Sunday after the Colombian government turned him over to U.S. authorities, the U.S. Marshals Service said.

Victor Eduardo Mera-Mosquera, 36, is the 11th person extradited from Colombia since that country began its crackdown against drug traffickers in August, U.S. Marshals Service Director K. Michael Moore said in a statement.

Mera-Mosquera, a native of Colombia, fled the United States

in 1984, just before the trial in New York where he was found guilty of numerous cocaine offenses, said the statement.

The fugitive was arrested by Colombian police in the city of Cali on Oct. 13 and turned over Saturday night to U.S. Marshals, who flew him back to New York City early Sunday. He was being held at an undisclosed location pending a court hearing to set a date for his sentencing, the U.S. Marshals Service said.

According to the Marshals Service, Mera-Mosquera fled the United States as he was awaiting trial in February 1984, when he

was freed in the mistaken belief that he had been ordered released.

While still a fugitive, Mera-Mosquera was convicted in U.S. district court in Manhattan along with 10 other people of the drug charges. The indictment charged that he was one of two leaders of an organization that dealt in "massive quantities of cocaine," the Marshals Service said.

The Marshals Service carries out the extraditions of persons in foreign nations who are charged with violating federal laws in the United States.

Czech party denounces Ceausescu

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovakia's Communist Party has condemned toppled Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu for brutal repression during his rule, Czechoslovak Radio reported Sunday.

"We voice our full support for the just struggle of the Romanian working people and youth against the ruthless dictatorship of personal power, which has not hesitated to use mass murders to extend its historically condemned existence," the statement from party leader Ladislav Adamec

and First Secretary Vasil Mohorita said.

"The violence being committed by the Ceausescu clique and forces of power connected with it against their own people is a tragic confirmation of the murderous criminality which the Stalinist deformation of totalitarian policy can lead to."

Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski said investigators of Romania's national tragedy had not learned from other countries that had made peaceful transi-

tions to democracy, the Polish News Agency (PAP) reported.

"Unfortunately they did not draw any conclusions from the experience of other states and nations aiming at democracy and at peaceful departure from an anachronistic system of executing power," Jaruzelski told Polish Television.

"Having ignored and even criticised this experience, they came up against an objective process of a historical development of societies."

Scandinavia smokers fight back

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Shoved into corners, banned from local flights, excluded from some hotel floors, smokers in Scandinavia say they have had enough and will fight for their rights.

Smokers have banded together in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark to combat perceived discrimination, lobby against new anti-smoking laws and share tricks for sneaking a smoke against the rules.

"We want to protect smokers' rights. We don't want to encourage people to smoke, especially not young people," said Bengt Ose, chairman of the Swedish lobby, Smokepeace.

"Too many smoking bans were coming from all over the place. It was about time somebody did something about it," said Tore Dinesen, explaining the origin of the Danish Smokers' Organisation, Henry.

In their latest action, the pro-smoke groups published a pamphlet on how to avoid the smoking bans on local flights by Finnair and SAS, the Scandinavian Airlines System. The rule was extended on Nov. 1 to any international flight less than 100 minutes long on these airlines.

The Smokers' Guide to Smokers' Flights in the Nordic area lists flights by other airlines which have stopovers in the region and have smoking sections.

To get to Copenhagen from Helsinki, the pamphlet says, a traveler can fly Pan Am to Stockholm and transfer to a Soviet Aeroflot aircraft to the Danish capital. A heavy smoker might have time for two cigarettes on each leg.

Finnair claims it was the first airline to introduce non-smoking seats more than 20 years ago.

Smokepeace, which adopted the symbol of an Indian in feathered headdress puffing a peace pipe, says it just wants a fair deal for smokers and non-smokers alike.

In 10 months it has attracted 1,500 members. Some are non-smokers offended by discrimination, Ose said, and 53 per cent are women.

"Smokers have to back down a bit, so as not to harm or irritate non-smokers," said Ose, an anchorman for Swedish television news who says he has been a pipe smoker for 45 years.

At the same time, fair provision should be made for smokers, he said.

"Too often, company managers and politicians are making decisions without asking workers," Ose said.

Henry, launched two years ago by a Danish wine and tobacco merchant, enlisted Denmark's pipe-smoking Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen in an advertising campaign last spring to plead: "Tolerance and consideration are the basis of living together."

Although it doesn't release financial figures, Henry reportedly gets some funding from the Danish tobacco industry.

To ward off lung cancer and heart disease, Norway has enacted some of the world's toughest anti-smoking laws, which critics say make lighting up indoors illegal almost everywhere except at home.

The Swedish parliament is in the early stage of drafting a new comprehensive law, which many legislators want to fashion after the Norwegian model. Steps toward a similar bill in Denmark were interrupted by an election and have been dropped for now.

Among Norway's regula-

tions is a ban on smoking in any office occupied by more than one person, even if everyone in the room is a smoker.

Smoking was outlawed in schools, hospitals, theatre lobbies and public transportation. Selling tobacco to youths under 18 is illegal.

Many Scandinavian hotels have no-smoking rooms, and some have barred tobacco from entire floors.

Most work places have designated smoking areas. The Stockholm daily newspaper Aftonbladet banned smoking throughout its new nine-story building, except in a few glassed-in rooms by the coffee machines on each floor. They are so poorly ventilated that workers refer to them as "gas chambers."

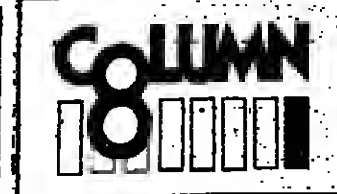
High tobacco taxes also are meant as a deterrent. In Norway, cigarettes cost about \$4 (29 kroner) for a pack of 20, slightly more than elsewhere in Scandinavia. Roll-your-own tobacco is becoming more popular in Denmark, where pipe tobacco is taxed less heavily.

One dodge from smoking bans is snuff, a plug of tobacco that many Scandinavians stick under their upper lips, instead of smoking it.

Oslo adopted an ambitious and, critics say, unrealistic target of making Norway smoke-free by the end of the century.

The critics note that while tobacco has not been advertised since 1973, four out of 10 Norwegians smoke, and consumption is rising by 500 tons of tobacco a year.

Other Scandinavian governments have gone no further than to endorse the World Health Organization's goal of reducing smoking by 25 per cent in the next decade.



Reagan offers help to woman on welfare

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Former U.S. President Ronald Reagan has offered his assistance to a woman on welfare whose home was burglarized of nearly \$1,200 in Christmas gifts as she visited her cancer-stricken daughter. Reagan told Blanche Griffin, 34, in a phone call while she was at a police station that he and his wife, Nancy, would help her in any way they could, said police. Capt. Carley Mitchell. Residents, police officers, firefighters and local vendors also have rallied to the aid of Ms. Griffin. The woman had just returned home from visiting her 9-year-old daughter, Vernica, at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, when she discovered the theft of gifts she said she had saved money for all year. The stolen gifts included a battery-powered toy police motorcycle, dolls and a blackboard. Also stolen were household items and all her children's clothing.

Jackson attends Christmas show

NEW YORK (AP) — Singer Michael Jackson was among the hordes of tourists who attended the Radio City Music Hall Christmas show and shopped at a toy store this week. Jackson drew curious crowds and a gaggle of photographers as he stopped at F.A.O. Schwarz and then took in the afternoon Christmas show at Rockefeller Centre. Leaving the music hall by a back entrance, Jackson tried to remain inconspicuous by wearing a hat, dark glasses, a scarf pulled up over his nose and mouth, and not even one glove. The daily news reported that Jackson got to meet the animals from the Christmas spectacle backstage, and that he kissed the camels.

Prisoners sacrifice cigarettes for poor

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — The Christmas menu at the county jail of turkey, dressing and cranberry sauce started some inmates thinking that they may be eating better than some people on the outside. Len Singleton, who is serving time for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, wrote a letter to Sheriff Simon Leis Jr., asking permission to organize a collection among the inmates. Some 500 inmates at the Hamilton County Jail Centre and Cincinnati's Community Correctional Institution responded by giving up cigarettes and snacks, and Singleton presented a check for \$361 and 41 cents to the Freestore-Foodbank, a community organization that feeds the hungry.

'Rambo claus'

MONROVIA (R) — Santa Claus took time off from delivering presents to arrest two robbery suspects. Police Sergeant Don Lacher, dressed as Santa, was delivering food and toys to the needy here Wednesday when he received a burglar alarm call over his police car radio. He found a man and a woman loading stolen goods worth \$2,000, including a television set, into a car. Pulling his revolver from beneath the pillow stuffed into his red trousers, Lacher, 35, shouted: "Santa says lay down on the ground." When one of the suspects tried to get up, a police spokesman said on Thursday, Lacher put his foot on the man's ankle and said: "Santa knows who is naughty and who is nice." David Villalobos, 26, and Anna Maria Gallegos, were arrested on suspicion of burglary and having a loaded gun. Now Lacher has to live down his new police station nickname — "Rambo Claus."

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	08 37	14 57	Cloudy
ATHENS	10 30	18 64	Cloudy
BAHRAIN	15 20	28 82	Cloudy
BANGKOK	19 66	33 91	Clear
Buenos Aires	22 72	32 90	Clear
CAIRO	10 50	20 68	Clear
CHICAGO	12 11	46 65	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11 52	28 85	Clear
DENVER	03 37	68 48	Clear
GENEVA	01 34	49 48	Clear
HONG KONG	13 55	15 58	Rain
ISTANBUL	10 50	11 62	Cloudy
LONDON	11 52	13 55	Rain
LOS ANGELES	14 08	66 22	Cloudy
MANAMA	08 46	28 82	Cloudy
MARSA MATRUH	08 41	18 64	Clear
MECCA	19 66	31 88	Clear
MOSCOW	01 34	04 39	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	10 51	19 66	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14 08	66 22	Cloudy
PARIS	08 46	28 82	Cloudy
ROME	08 41	18 64	Clear
SEATTLE	16 64	23 73	Cloudy
TOKYO	06 43	49 70	Cloudy
VIENNA	X X X	X X X	X X X

X - indicates missing information.

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